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Elsewhere

Giraud Holds French Helm; Nelson Wants Strike Ban; Cupboards Bare of Meat

The World's Day—July 31, 1943

Europe: Roles of Giraud and de Gaulle Adjusted

Gen. Henri Giraud has been appointed Commander in Chief of all French forces, and Gen. Charles de Gaulle was made President of the Council of National Defense, Reuters said, quoting a special communiqué from Allied Headquarters in North Africa. General de Gaulle was reported earlier from Algiers to have agreed to General Giraud's appointment on the condition that some of the powers vested in a War Minister be given the new War Council to be established by the French Committee of National Liberation. Gen. Paul le Gentilhomme was named War Minister.

The year-old secret engagement of Princess Alexandra of Greece and King Peter of Yugoslavia was announced formally by the Trifunovitch, Premier of the Yugoslav Government in exile. No date has been set for the wedding of the two young royal exiles.

German civilians living in Italy were advised by their Consuls to return home immediately because of the unsettled conditions resulting from the fall of Mussolini. [Page 15]

Greek guerrillas numbering 40,000 are ready to aid the Allied liberation of Greece, Georges Christopoulos, former Secretary General of the Greek Ministry of Information of London, said in New York. "After the liberation of Athens, they will fight on with the other Allies until all enemies of the Allied countries are conquered," Mr. Christopoulos asserted.

Manufacture of clothing in Germany has been ordered stopped, effective Sept. 30, the Berlin Radio reported. There are two exceptions—"pilots' uniforms and mourning clothes."

Washington: Nelson Reports Lag in War Output

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, in his monthly report exhorted the nation to banish strikes and over-optimism, explaining that in the first six months of the year production averaged only 43 per cent of requirements for the whole year. [Financial Page.]

Ruling that a general increase could not be granted under its wage stabilization policy, the National War Labor Board denied a request for a pay boost to more than 1,000,000 shipyard workers.

A delegation from the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union called on President Roosevelt to complain that workers are being squeezed between "continually rising prices" and "practically frozen wages."

Apprentice seamen studying under the Navy's student training program may apply for Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps training which will qualify them for commissions, the Navy announced.

Secretary Ickes notified members of an unofficial middlewestern congressional rationing committee that changes in gasoline rationing outside the East "are in prospect," and suggested that members of the committee meet with him soon in Chicago.

New England: Meat Still Around the Corner

Thousands of New Englanders found themselves without meat today as red stamps "P," "Q," "R," and "S" were due to expire at midnight. [Page 4.]

Conductors on the Boston Elevated started "on their own" today; Louise M. Henshaw taking the first car out of Lake Street at 2:30 p. m.; Mary Roddy, the first car from the Reservoir at 2:55 p. m.

No changes for at least a week in gasoline allotments for New England motorists, and probability that the pleasure driving ban would continue for that length of time, were indicated from Washington.

Samuel Taylor, Federal Milk Marketing Administrator, counts on an all-New England milk pool plan and increasing production to avoid necessity for milk rationing in local markets.

National: Blue Network Sold for \$8,000,000

Edward J. Noble, New York businessman and former Undersecretary of Commerce, purchased the Blue Network Company, Inc., nationwide radio station chain, for \$8,000,000 cash.

James T. Shotwell, historian and Professor at Columbia University, was elected Board Chairman of the newly formed United Nations Association, the purpose of which is to promote an international organization "for the maintenance of security and justice throughout the world."

The first Chicago-built cargo airplane, known as the C-54 Skymaster, made its initial flight from the Douglas Aircraft Company's plant near Chicago's suburban Park Ridge.

All letters to and from the nation's soldiers overseas will be given speedier delivery within the next few months—all airmail service—Maj. Gen. Harold George, commanding officer of the Air Transport Command, said in an address in Chicago.

Military training open to all California high school boys will begin next fall, and 25,000 youths are expected to enroll.

Master Plan Slowly Emerging From Study of Boston Problems

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An organized postwar drive against substandard housing, traffic congestion, over-assessment of property, and the results of 50 years of haphazard civic growth in Boston, is the basis for a "master plan of constructive action" gradually emerging from a series of allied conferences in Greater Boston.

While details await the lifting of the screen of secrecy surrounding the movements of the parties involved, it is known that a complete mobilization of governmental and civic resources will be ready to springboard concerted attacks upon postwar problems.

The postwar, home-front offensive will be made against one of the age-old faults of government and industry said to have been undermining the financial structure of the City of Boston for the past half century. The "master plan" may well include proposals for rebuilding entire neighborhoods with private capital.

How far this movement will spread, whether it will be limited to Boston or New England, or whether it will become national in scope or a three-pronged attack including all angles collectively, it is too early to say. But it can be said that Boston and New England will not be without some clear-cut objectives after the war to put returning service men back to work and make large cities better places to live in.

Daring Program

To the end that something creditable may happen, the average citizen was envisaged today by William R. Greeley, President of the Boston Society of Architects, as clamoring for some "daring and comprehensive program of rebuilding, including a sweeping removal of the old."

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Weather Report
Moderate
Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours
Dimout begins Saturday at 9:08 p. m. and ends Sunday at 9:08 a. m. and Monday at 9:08 p. m. and ends Tuesday at 9:08 a. m.

Weekly Magazine Section
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Yugoslav Guerrillas Invade Northern Italy; All German Civilians Told to Quit Peninsula; Smaller Dictators Look to Ill-Gotten Gains

Allies had opportunity to win all of Italy if army had been ready when Duce fell.

By Joseph C. Harseh
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week actual changes on the battle line were of less importance than the unseen shifts which were taking place in the potentials of the belligerents, due to the political upheaval in Italy.

Opportunities for Allied advance actually developed faster than our military power could advance. If it had been possible to land Allied troops near Rome within 24 hours after Mussolini's resignation there is little doubt that most of Italy could be in our hands today. Had it been possible to put armies into the Balkans at the same time, they, too, probably could have been quickly and easily extracted from the Axis net.

But it is the same kind of an "if" which kept German armies out of Britain after Dunkirk. Germany had the potential ability then to conquer Britain, but Germany was unable to extemporize the military machine necessary to capitalize on a fleeting opportunity. It could not follow the escaping fleet of English river boats and yachts and Channel steamers that performed "the Miracle of Dunkirk."

Time Works for Axis

Our opportunities this time are not so fleeting. We will continue to be able to land in Italy and in the Balkans and there is not the slightest doubt that in due time these moves will be made—the first one probably in the very near future. The fact remains, however, that the inevitable lag between the development of the opportunity and the use of it with troops provides the enemy with a chance to repair much of his original potential loss. While we are presumably gathering the forces for the landings in Italy, Germany has had time to deploy considerable forces in Northern Italy.

This week the movement was clearly under way. The Germans' first step was to consolidate the Italian Peninsula—that little tongue which juts south from the Italian-Yugoslavian border at the northern end of the Adriatic and which could be an interesting entry into Southern Germany—for the mountains are lower there than on either side.

It is taken for granted in Allied circles that the German forces will be in control of everything north of the Po before we can effectively challenge them in Italy.

Line Along Po

The actual German line may not be so far to itself. By coming a little farther south they could make a line utilizing mountains and tributaries of the Po which would cross the Italian Peninsula where it is about 110 miles wide. The Po line would be nearly 200 miles long, because it would have to be an arc. But the important thing is that in two or three weeks they can absorb this area beyond our immediate power to contest at an early stage. The reasonable assumption, therefore, is that in due time Allied troops will advance up through Italy to the German line where a front will be stabilized until we choose to attempt to break it. Before we will be in a position to attempt that millions of tons of supplies must be brought to Italy and a major army must be brought into position.

Southern and Central Italy remain today within our early capabilities, but not all of Italy, unless the Italians themselves act more firmly than they already have to regain control of their own country from German hands.

However, the fact remains that this week witnessed the addition of a heavy strain on German resources in the Italian area while the pressure on the Russian front continued unabated and Allied air forces were active.

Real Jail for Sale To 'Reel' Bidders

LOS ANGELES, July 31 (P)—If City officials of Harvard, Neb., want their jail back, they'll have to bid for it—against movie stars—in a \$400,000 War Bond auction today.

For Robert Pinckney, boy who bought the jail at a tax sale, has arrived and says he's putting it under the hammer to help raise funds for the cruiser Los Angeles. He said he got the idea in a letter from a sailor, Walter E. Bates, in a Long Beach, Calif., hospital.

Young Pinckney, a high school senior, said he bought four lots in Harvard, a town of 865 population, at a City tax sale for \$6—and how surprised the "City Fathers" were to learn the property included their jail!

Mussolini fiasco leads to fears in Hungary and Balkans; Boris knew in advance.

By Emyln Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 31—What is next in store for Europe's little dictators?

The fall of Fascism has been interpreted everywhere as a warning sign to totalitarian governments. Nowhere has its repercussions had more of an impact than in Hungary.

Hungary, more than any other country, had pinned its faith in Italy as its super-satellite. It was, in fact, Fascist Italy's first and most faithful ally—a policy which largely assisted Hungary in annexing large territories from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania, equal to three times the size of Wales and twice its population.

Italy had often served as a useful buffer against German demands, and Hungarian sympathies were certainly more Italian than German. Now the situation has changed fundamentally and, according to a Hungarian news agency, "due allowance is being made in Budapest for the far-reaching effects of events in Italy."

Suspicious at Stalingrad

In fact, "allowance" for Axis defeat appears to have been long under consideration—ever since the Stalingrad catastrophe. But the newest trends in Rome have produced even clearer reactions in Budapest. Nicholas Kallay, who is both Premier and Foreign Minister, is considered a man with whom the Allies might possibly deal. Hungary now is more ready than ever to quit the war, provided it can keep its ill-gotten territorial gains. Peace feelers were published from Budapest months ago.

Hungarian diplomats are now prepared to go to England or Hot Springs, Va., should the occasion present itself. But for the time being they must be content with channels of the Vatican and Istanbul.

Situation in Bulgaria

Bulgaria, also, has been seriously shaken by Fascism's collapse. A reliable neutral report maintains King Boris, informed of impending changes in Italy a few days beforehand through his father-in-law, King Victor Emmanuel, appears to have become alarmed at the situation.

In a dramatic meeting, the King is said to have accused his Premier, Bogdan Philoff, of leading his country to disaster. The position of the Bulgars becomes hourly more untenable. The attitude of the nation is such that revolution may be expected any moment.

King Boris has good reason to fear a popular movement which might overthrow him. This is not the first time he has tried to find a scapegoat.

Mr. Philoff is reported to have reminded King Boris of two things: 1. It was King Boris's visit to Berchtesgaden which paved the way for German-Bulgar collaboration.

2. The King is co-responsible, since his signature is necessary for all Government laws. The Premier is understood to have de-

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It means "good-by"—and it may have been what these Italians were shouting as Il Duce disappeared from the political scene in Italy. But all that the caption said, accompanying this radio picture to Switzerland, was that it showed "demonstrators in Rome."

U. S. Tools Play Role In Rebuilding of World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—While America's bombers are raining destruction on enemy cities, America's wartime exports are developing, revamping and rebuilding cities and nations around the globe. The United States, in short, is in the process of refueling large sections of the world by exporting machinery, management "know-how," plants and supplies which will build new industries all the way from Brazil to Baghdad.

This development may have big postwar political repercussions, for it is bound to produce both customers and competitors. It will increase demands for the products of American industry. It will simultaneously result in a new crop of foreign producers who will wish to sell to the United States.

Handled rightly, and in the sense of the Hull reciprocal trade program, this phenomenon can produce a burgeoning world trade and higher standards of living in many nations. Handled wrongly, it can produce new demands for "protection," high tariffs, nationalism and trade wars.

American Tools Everywhere
American machine tools and machinery are being delivered via Lend-Lease and other wartime

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

Tension mounts as Milan mob fires on troops—Italians in Greece are being disarmed.

By the Associated Press

All German civilians living in Italy were officially advised, to leave the kingdom today, and tension prevailed in London as Prime Minister Churchill ordered British Cabinet members and heads of the fighting services to "stand by" for a possible weekend emergency.

Developments in the Italian crisis over peace or war broke with lightning rapidity. "It has just been learned that German troops have begun to disarm Italian troops in the neighborhood of Larissa in Greece."

Swiss-Italian frontier reports said the commander of the Italian Fifth Army had issued a warning of a possible Allied invasion of Tuscany, Umbria, and Latin Provinces in North-Central Italy. DNB, German news agency, said rioters in Milan, birthplace of Mussolini's outlawed Fascist Party, were firing on German and Italian troops. The German Travel Bureau in Milan was closed.

Greek Patriots Slain

A Cairo broadcast reported that Axis troops in Greece fired on Greek patriots protesting against a German order assigning Bulgarian troops to Greek garrison points. Numerous patriots were killed and wounded.

The Berlin radio said German occupation troops had been removed from many Greek cities because they were needed elsewhere due to "military necessity" and mounting outbreaks by Greek guerrillas.

In Italy, Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio urged the peace-clamoring Italian people to be patient, declaring in a broadcast:

"Italy cannot now get out of the war honestly and safely without the exercise of great wisdom and caution. This requires time."

Dispatches from Switzerland reported that Nazi-occupied France, caught up in the spreading fever of revolt, was rumbling with serious dissension. The Zurich newspaper Weltwoche said France's secret underground army numbered at least 250,000 men obsessed with a burning hatred of the occupying forces.

From Berlin, a Spanish correspondent said German authorities were well aware that "the process begun by Mussolini is not finished."

The Rome Radio said Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law, had resigned as Italian Ambassador to the Vatican.

Warning to Neutrals

Meanwhile Russia, Britain, and the United States were reported to have instructed their representatives in neutral countries of Europe and in Argentina to notify the governments they would consider harboring Mussolini or any other Axis leaders an infringement of United Nations war principles.

Italy's Fifth Army commander issued a proclamation advising of the danger of an Allied invasion in Latium, Tuscany, and Umbria. He announced that assumption of power by the military authorities

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Slovene forces reported in Udine area—Allies press forward in battle of Catania.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press
And other direct news dispatches

Yugoslav guerrillas have driven into Northern Italy.

According to the Yugoslav Government in Exile in London, General Mikhailovitch's Fifth and Sixth Brigades of Slovene troops have broken through Italian lines and reached the Udine region, about 40 miles northwest of Nazi-occupied Trieste and about the same distance west of the old Italian-Yugoslav border.

This is surprising and dramatic news, but it is too early to assess its significance or its possible immediate consequences. The penetrations may have been made by small patrols which merely walked across an undefended border, although there have been reports that German troops are quartered in some strength at Udine.

The Yugoslav Government says the advancing patriots are busily recruiting Slovene inhabitants of the Italian region for active resistance to the Axis.

One of two things appears to be happening on the Sicilian fighting front. Either the temporarily stymied British Eighth Army has launched its expected major attack on the German defenses at Catania to coincide with American and Canadian thrusts farther west, or a general Axis retreat to Messina has begun.

Field dispatches are singularly lacking in details today, but a communiqué from General Eisenhower's Headquarters says both the Eighth Army and the American Seventh Army have made "good progress." This is the first time in more than 10 days that any official mention has been made of the Eighth Army other than in connection with patrol action. If it is on the move again, it is because some German positions have been overrun or because the Germans are pulling out of what is fast becoming a hopelessly untenable situation.

The mighty aerial offensive against Northern Europe continues apace. The RAF's night bombers shifted to a new target last night—Remscheid, German steel center on the edge of the Ruhr.

According to American bomber crews, who have been over Europe five times in the past seven days, Nazi fighter opposition is growing steadily weaker. One high-ranking officer estimates that since the current offensive got under way Flying Fortresses alone have knocked out plants producing between 50 and 75 per cent of Hitler's vaunted Focke Wulf 190 fighters. This is obviously a greatly exaggerated estimate, which can be attributed either to excess enthusiasm or below-passing mathematics, but it does point up sharply the great losses the German Air Force is suffering. Photographs taken in Friday's Fortress raid on Warne-münde show bomb bursts on almost every unit of the Ernst Heinkel Flugzeugwerke, important producer of Focke-Wulf fighters.

In Russia German reinforcement, flown to the Eastern Front less than a day before they were thrown into battle, are reported to have broken in disorder before onslaughts which have taken the Russians still closer to Orel.

Sicily:

In announcing that the British Eighth Army and the American Seventh Army have made good progress on the north and east sectors of the Sicilian front, Allied

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Bay State Maps Evacuation Routes

By John Bond

A network of secondary highways have been marked and are ready for use in Massachusetts for the orderly removal of civilians from target areas in the event of invasion or an enemy air raid making evacuation necessary, it was disclosed today.

Herrman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, said the Bay State highway plan was completed with the co-operation of the Army and was designed to leave the main traffic arteries of the State clear for the movement of military vehicles in the event of an emergency.

"The Army," the Commissioner said, "was cognizant of the fact that much of the German success in the invasion of the lowlands and France came as the result of disruption of military transportation by civilians fleeing over the same highways on which the defending forces were attempting to reach the front. Our military leaders were determined that this situation should not occur here."

Complexion Changed

The complexion of the war has changed considerably since work on the emergency highway plan was started last year and the probability of ever having to use the roads in the manner outlined may seem remote. However, only yesterday Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, commanding the First Air Force, warned in Boston that Hitler may yet order the Luftwaffe to make a desperate trans-Atlantic air attack to help German morale and to compel the United States to withdraw some of its air power from Europe.

Backbone of the plan is the local police who, by reason of training, organization, and familiarity with traffic problems, were believed best suited to direct and control traffic in an emergency.

To facilitate the work of the local police two maps were pre-



By a Staff Photographer

Evacuation Sign

Markers such as this point out secondary highways which may be used in case of civilian evacuation in event of air raids or invasion.

pared. One large state map shows the auxiliary civilian and military routes. This map is divided into nine regions corresponding with the civilian defense regions. A smaller map of each city and town has also been provided. These are more detailed, showing the location of traffic control stations of which there is at least one in each community.

Make Recognizable

To facilitate the use of these auxiliary roads during a period of excitement, or even near-panic, it was deemed necessary to make the routes instantly recognizable. This was accomplished by increasing the designated numbers on these routes by 500. For example, route 3 auxiliary is marked 503 and route 128 alternate becomes route 628.

The emergency route markers have the "Mass." abbreviation across the top, the number in the center, and the word Civil across

the bottom. For instance, Mass. 628 Civil.

The control stations which have been set up in each community in the State are to be used primarily as dispatching points to set the traffic pace and keep vehicles moving. In addition, they may serve as cordon points should occasion require the police or military to stop or inspect vehicles.

These stations also may be used to establish fire lines about major conflagrations, explosions, or other catastrophes. In the same way traffic could be excluded from the vicinity of vital defense plants or military installations.

Related Numbers

Each control station is identified on the maps by two related numbers. The first represents the number of the town in accordance with its alphabetical position in the list of Massachusetts cities and towns. The second corresponds with the unit number of the station. The city of Holyoke, for example, is alphabetically the 137th municipality in the State. Its three control stations would, therefore, be numbered 137-1, 137-2 and 137-3.

Marking of the routes has been completed in the area from Chatham on Cape Cod as far west as Worcester. Although the entire State has been laid out on maps it has not been felt necessary to mark roads beyond Worcester on the theory that most of the congestion would be in the area between that city and the coast.

The emergency traffic control plan was carried out by the State Department of Public Works under the direction of Commissioner MacDonald. A plan presented by Edgar F. Copell, Traffic Engineer of the Department, was adopted in July, 1942, by the War Emergency Traffic Control Committee, set up by former State Adjutant General John H. Sherburne.

New Figuring for Bond Buying

Methods for greatly increasing public purchase of war bonds have been outlined for the forthcoming Third War Loan campaign, it is announced by Ralph G. Engelsman, Associate Field Director of Pay Roll Savings.

Mr. Engelsman told women assembled in Boston to confer about the war savings program, that a new "Figure It Out Yourself" budgeting plan had been worked out. He reported that approximately 27,000,000 persons in the United States are already buying war bonds at the rate of \$425,000,000 a month, but that according to R. W. Coyne, Field Director of the State War Finance Committee, there was still an estimated \$40,000,000,000 in the United States of what might be called "dangerous dollars." He said the spending of this reserve by individuals was likely to result in "black markets" and inflation.

He proposed appointment of 35,000 Treasury Department representatives especially trained in selling technique and each to be responsible for the sale of 1,000 bonds during the drive. Other features of the drive would be faster delivery of bonds, and labor-management committees for industrial plants, with trained women volunteer clerical workers to assist firms in the issuance of bonds.

Among the speakers at the conference yesterday was Miss Harriett Elliott of Washington, on

leave of absence from the University of North Carolina where she is Dean of the Women's College.

Big Outdoor Show For Sullivan Fund Coming Aug. 23-29

What is called the biggest outdoor exposition and show ever seen in New England will be staged at Fenway Park Aug. 23 to 29, when the Sullivans of Boston climax their drive for \$50,000 to build a memorial to the five heroic Sullivan brothers who perished aboard the Juneau.

Among the stars who will perform, according to an announcement today by the sponsors, will be Buster Crabbe and Gloria Callen, champion swimmers. The Rooneys, famous aerialists of the circus world, are scheduled to appear, as are the Gretonas, high wire performers; the Wen Hai troupe of Chinese acrobats, and various clown and animal acts. Tickets are on sale at the headquarters of the fund, 230 State St., and at the ground floor of the Statler Building. The circus performances will take place on six afternoons and seven evenings.

Ration Dates

For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P," "Q," "R," "S," and "T," stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; all except "T" stamps expire today; "T" stamps on Aug. 31.

Aug. 1—Red "U" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 8—Red "V" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 15—Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Canned Goods—Aug.—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q," now valid will expire on this date.

Aug. 1—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T" become valid; expire Sept. 20.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 1/2 gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Today—Sales of "point free" odd-lots of shoes end.

Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Postwar Challenge



By a Staff Photographer

Results of Haphazard Housing in South Boston

This is what postwar planning agencies are organizing against in a proposed drive on decay and obsolescence in Greater Boston. Both pictures indicate conditions the planners say could have been avoided. Top: Group of idle stores and overhead tenements. Below: Sub-standard housing to be erased by neighborhood reconstruction projects using private capital.

Master Plan for Boston

Continued from Page 1

of the decaying tissues in our city structure.

To patch up some of the "wretched features in the present city is no romantic adventure," Mr. Greeley said. "In fact, if we haven't the courage to grapple the problem with imagination and daring, we can end this discussion of Boston's future by stating briefly that it has no future."

"On the other hand we can clean things up without waiting for another Coboanut Grove holocaust or hurricane if we can enlist a determined segment of the citizenry to back postwar reconstruction. The future of Boston in competition with other cities now planning big things after the war is worth every available expenditure of energy and dollars we can scrape together."

Governor Approves

Approval by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has already been obtained by one Boston organization for initiating a competitive program within its membership for the best all-inclusive plan to fit postwar needs of the city of Boston. This same group is now seeking similar approval from Mayor Tobin.

What are the problems seen under the microscope of postwar planners?

Most of them are magnifications of peacetime faults in government and industry, falling under the headings of city blight, exorbitant property assessments, sub-standard housing, traffic congestion, overlapping government services and generally haphazard growth of metropolitan areas.

Closely linked with reconstruction in Boston are planned attacks upon economic drags like the smoke nuisance, the over-all tax picture of high assessments and shrinking property valuations, and the alleged high costs of municipal services which have outrun the ability of the city to pay for them. There is always the issue to face of a continual and frequently futile search for new sources of revenues to relieve the tax burden on real estate, rather than adopt the hard-headed Yankee practice of government economy, as frequently advised by local tax groups.

Traffic Jams

Included in the over-all plans will be a program for pulling

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Moderate

Boston and vicinity: Continued moderate temperatures today and this evening; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine and all other New England States: Continued moderate temperatures today and this evening.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:37 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.

Sunday, 12:34 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.

Profit Seen for New England In More Sheep and Beef Cattle

New England agriculture could profit substantially through an increase in its numbers of sheep and beef cattle, according to Carl R. Smith, Maine Commissioner of Agriculture, in a statement issued today through the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

"The region's natural advantages of extensive pasturage and favorable climatic conditions could support an approximate ten-fold increase over the 1940 livestock population of 14,215 head of beef cattle and 77,825 sheep," the statement said.

"In my opinion, the proper place for either beef or sheep is on those farms where plenty of pasture and roughage is available, either crop farms that produce hay in their rotation, or those farms where people get the major portion of their living from industry."

"During the summer months where pastures are available, well fenced and well watered, about all that is necessary is to see that these animals are provided with plenty of salt. Even during the winter months not much attention is required, other than providing a satisfactory water system, feed cribs to hold a day's supply and a shed where the animals may get under cover in case of rain. In short, no expensive housing facilities are necessary. If good, early cut roughage is available, grain feedings may be kept at a minimum and plenty of good grass silage makes an excellent feed in connection with hay."

Different Breeds

"There are several different breeds of sheep that thrive well in our climate. The most common of these are Cheviots, Oxford, South-downs, Shropshires and Hampshires.

"Sheep provide two crops annually, wool to market in the spring and a lamb crop to market in the fall. If proper care is taken of the flock the farmer is practically assured of a good crop of wool and should expect a 125 per cent lamb crop. Given an average chance, a flock of sheep should return to the owner a gross income representing the full value of the flock each 12 months, or, in other words, pay for themselves in a year."

"The most serious drawback in the production of sheep is that they require a tight fence and protection from dogs, and, as far as Maine is concerned, dogs and bears have created the most serious problem."

"Beef cattle by themselves would not represent a profitable agriculture, owing to the fact that practically no farmer in the north-east would have land enough to do the volume of business to make his farm a paying proposition. This industry would provide, however, a market for our unused pastures and our surplus hay."

As Side Line

"This endeavor should be regarded as a side line which would bring additional income to the diversified farmer, thus not only providing a market for surplus feeds, but helping to maintain the fertility of his soil. The three pre-dominant breeds are Hereford, Polled-Angus and Shorthorns.

"Very good beef can be made without much western grain, although one should not figure that these animals can be turned out on an old, worn-out pasture, left there until housing time in the fall and come to the buildings as fat cattle. If pasture land is sufficiently smooth, so that lime and fertilizer can be applied, good feed can usually be produced; otherwise, we should depend on hay fields for our pasture, where fertilizer and lime can be applied, to insure excellent feed."

"If we were to increase our beef cattle numbers to 100,000 head and our sheep population to 1,000,000, just think what this would contribute to the agricultural resources of New England, and these figures are conservative."

"A fair estimate of the value of this number of beef cattle, young and old, at \$100 a head, would total \$10,000,000, while this desired sheep population at a nominal value of \$10 a head, which is far below the present market, would represent another \$10,000,000."

"The net income from 1,000,000 sheep at the conservative estimate of \$5 a head, would represent a profit of \$5,000,000 annually to our farmers."

State Labor Group to Meet

The 58th annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, which convenes at the Hotel Statler next Monday, probably will be the largest the federation has ever held, it is said at its headquarters in Boston.

Out of town speakers include Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Troland, U. S. A., Commanding General of the Fifth Security District, New London, Conn., George E. Bigge of the Social Security Board, Washington, Paul Fitzpatrick of the National Arbitration Association, New York, Leonard Gappa of the Training Within Industry Division of the War Manpower Commission, Washington, and Representative John E. Fogarty, bricklayer Congressman from Rhode Island.

Lieut. Kenneth I. Taylor, U. S.

N. R., former Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, who is now in the Navy on labor relations service and stationed at Cincinnati, Ohio, will be back for the convention. He will bring with him one of the combat men from the San Francisco, Seaman Edgar Harrison.

Among local men addressing the convention will be Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, representing Governor Saltonstall, who will be out of town, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, William J. Doyle, Boston, President of the State Federation, and John J. Murphy, Boston, New England representative of the American Federation of Labor.

15 Wounded New Englanders Listed

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Fifteen New England men are included in the list of 103 United States soldiers wounded in action in the Aleutian, European, Middle Eastern, North African, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas, made public by the War Department today.

New Englanders and next of kin:

Pacific Area

Massachusetts
Fabiano, Pfc. Frank R.—Mrs. Anna Fabiano, mother, Cambridge.

Vermont

Dutton, Sergeant Roger T.—Charles H. Dutton, father, Enosburg Falls.

United States Army personnel wounded in action in Southwest Pacific area.

Connecticut

Alesi, Sgt. Sergeant Roger J.—Mrs. Rose Alesi, mother, Manchester.
Campbell, Corporal Gilbert A.—Robert A. Campbell, father, Hartford.
Casper, Sergeant Casimir J.—Mrs. Veronica Casper, mother, New Britain.
Coulter, Private George E.—Mrs. Julia J. Shaw, mother, Plainville.
Gullo, Private John S.—Mrs. Catherine Perrucci, sister, Meriden.
Murphy, Sergeant Robert J.—Mrs. Ruth T. Murphy, wife, Hartford.
Plochaczynski, Sergeant Frank S.—John Plochaczynski, uncle, New Britain.
Romano, Corporal Joseph Jr.—Mrs. Veranda Romano, mother, Southington.
Thompson, Pfc. Lester L.—Mrs. Lottie E. Thompson, mother, Columbia.

Urban, Corporal Walter T.—Mrs. Louise Urban, mother, Hartford.

Watson, Second Lieut. Arthur J.—Mrs. A. J. Watson, mother, Manchester.

Maine

Tardy, Pfc. Edwin J.—William W. Tardy, father, Presque Isle.

Vermont

Guyette, Private Earl H.—Mrs. Flora Guyette, mother, Middlesex.

Wham! Swoosh! What's a Little Surf?



United States Coast Guard

Coast Guard Amphibian Takes to Water Like a Duck

Roaring down a road at 50 miles an hour, the Coast Guard's amphibious trucks are capable of dashing off across a beach and plunging into the surf as a boat which can make six knots an hour in the water. As a ship, the machine is completely equipped with compass, pumps, propeller, and rudder. As a truck, it has every advantage of the most modern military land vehicle, including a six-wheel drive to pull it through soft ground. The sealed engine and under-gear is ready to operate on both land and sea. The ease with which such amphibians maneuver ashore or at sea will be displayed at the Coast Guard Day War Pageant, free to all, at the Esplanade and Charles River Basin tomorrow afternoon.

Grand Fanfare To Begin Fete Of Coast Guard

"On land," with thousands of marching Coast Guardsmen, Spars, and Temporary Reservists—"on sea," with huge amphibians, lifeboats, and swimming events—"and in the air," with a big Coast Guard patrol bomber roaring down over the heads of an expected audience of 100,000, the United States Coast Guard will take over the City of Boston tomorrow. The occasion will be the celebration of its 133d anniversary as the nation's oldest fighting force.

In the line of march from Copley Square, down Boylston Street, through Charles, and back onto Beacon to where they turn down Embankment Road to the Hatch Memorial Shell, the thousands of Guardsmen, Spars, and Reservists will be accompanied by two bands, the famous Port of Boston Band of the Regular Reserve, and the Temporary Reserve Band.

The parade, which will include the latest type amphibious trucks and other motorized equipment, will start at 3:45 p. m. Shortly after arrival at the Embankment, the Spars will stage a swimming race and exhibition from the float at the foot of Dartmouth Street. Later, they will join Coast Guardsmen in a display of overboard life-suits, such as are now being supplied servicemen and merchant seamen.

Debut of New 'Monsters'

Following a fire-boat display in the Charles River Basin, where an 83-foot Coast Guard vessel also will be on exhibition, two amphibious monsters will make their Boston debut, demonstrating their ability to speed off the highway at 50 miles an hour, swing onto a beach, and plunge into the water.

They do not stop there. When they hit the surf, the drive pushes on, lever and pulls another and—presto, the truck becomes a motorboat, capable of speeding to the scene of a marine disaster without a moment's wasted.

Crack crews from Gloucester and Scituate surf stations will be on hand at the Basin to demonstrate their lifeboats. Following a race, in which seven crews will compete, in 24-foot "Race Point" surfboats, there will be two demonstrations of capsizing and righting lifeboats. One will be held off the Shell, and the other will take place between Clarendon and Dartmouth Streets.

The signal "abandon ship" will bring a demonstration of the proper methods of abandoning ship and the use of life-suits. A life-suit demonstration will show how seamen are protected from the cold while in the water.

Probably the most daring event of the afternoon-long program will be the demonstration staged by four Coast Guardsmen, all expert swimmers, who will prove that it is possible to swim through burning oil, without injury and without the use of protective clothing. This technique is part of the sea-going training of every Coast Guardsman.

Evening Program in Shell

Finally, there will come the plane rescue in which a Coast Guard plane, sighting a wrecked seaman, will land in the Basin, make the rescue, and then take off. After this, the famous Lyle gun will swing into action bringing a demonstration of one of the oldest methods of rescue used by the Coast Guard—the breeches buoy rescue. This will take place at a location near the Hatch Shell.

From 6 p. m. on, the exercises will be held at the Shell, with band selections, solos by Coast Guardsmen, and brief addresses by Rear Admiral R. A. Theobald, Commandant, First Naval District; Mayor Tobin of Boston, and Rear Admiral L. T. Chalker, Assistant Commandant, United States Coast Guard.

High lighting this part of the program will be the awarding of decorations to heroic men of the Coast Guard who have served with distinction and against the enemy on far-flung battlefronts of the war. Presentation will be made by Commander W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer.

Administration of the enlistment oath as a number of Spars and 17-year-old male recruits are sworn into service will be done by Commander O. A. Littlefield, District Personnel Procurement Officer.

A concert by the Boston Symphony Esplanade Concert Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler conducting, will wind up the observation of the 133d anniversary of the founding of the United States Coast Guard.

This is the first time this group of Fischer paintings has been shown to the public. Following their appearance in the Washington Street store, several will go on exhibition in the Metropolitan Art Gallery in New York City.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

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Others, 5.00 to 25.00

CORSET SALON

SIXTH FLOOR

Demobilization Program An Employment Challenge

WASHINGTON, July 31.—President Roosevelt, through the report of the Conference on Postwar Readjustment of Civilian and Military Personnel, has placed before the nation and the Congress the challenge that full nation-wide employment can and must be achieved in the postwar era, even as it has been attained in wartime.

This thesis, that full employment must be a major goal in the nation's demobilization efforts, will find top place on the Republican as well as the Democratic platform next year. The President, however, by transmitting to the public the report of his conference group this week, has gone on record with the first detailed blueprint.

Underlying the program to end joblessness in peace as well as in war is the basic contention, expressed by the National Resources Planning Board in its introduction to the report, that the postwar economic situation must be one of abundance, rather than scarcity, with an expanding level of productivity. The Board declares:

High Productivity Level

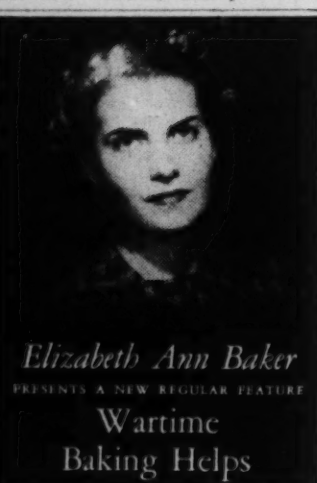
"It cannot be too strongly stated that any basic postwar program can be fully and effectively realized only by the maintenance of our national economy on a high level of productivity amounting to \$100,000,000,000 or \$125,000,000,000, with full employment, continuity of income, and sustained purchasing power in the hands of the consumers."

The report, which has Mr. Roosevelt's strong backing in most particulars, recognizes that the bulk of re-employment for the 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 persons released from the armed forces and those released from the 20,000,000 engaged in war production will be furnished by the factories and services of private industry. It states that some industrial leaders are now making intelligent plans for postwar conversion.

It adds, however, that a shelf of public works must be readied for use in backing up the efforts of private industry to provide jobs for all. It points out that with public works largely halted since the attack on Pearl Harbor, a big backlog of needed improvements and services throughout the nation, which will not include leaf-raking, is already awaiting attention.

Simultaneously, the conference on postwar readjustment stressed that education—further schooling for the returned soldier, and more learning for the young demobilized factory worker—can be a vital factor in the postwar picture.

"Of all the forms of interim employment that might fill the gap between wartime and peacetime



Elizabeth Ann Baker
Presents a New Regular Feature
Wartime
Baking Helps

Learning to use our ration point coupons wisely was almost as hard for most of us as learning to count money when we were little girls—we take it in our stride now.

We have found that it is not necessary nor wise to have meat every day, but that it is wise to buy shortening with which to make biscuits, muffins or baked dishes and desserts that add essential nutrition and variety to our meals.

Here's a delicious main dish requiring no shortening. It's from "Meat Extenders", a new Rumford folder of special wartime recipes. Serve it with a cool, refreshing salad for a welcome, well-balanced meal.

Cracklin' Casserole
1 c. corn meal 1 lb. salt pork
1 1/2 tps. salt 2 egg yolks
2 1/2 c. boiling water 3 tps. Rumford Baking Powder
1 c. milk 2 egg whites

Add corn meal and salt to rapidly boiling salted water. Cook slowly, stirring constantly, until thickened about 10 minutes. Remove from heat; add 1/2 cup milk. Cool. Cut salt pork (or bacon squares) into 1/2 inch cubes, try out till crisp and brown. Drain. Beat egg yolks well, add remaining milk. Add to corn meal mixture, add Rumford Baking Powder. Fold in egg white beaten stiff. Pour into greased baking dish, top with pork cubes, bake at 375°F. 40 minutes. Serves 6.

Nutrition was never so important. Bake successfully with Rumford, and at the same time contribute to the continued well-being of your family. Rumford contains valuable amounts of calcium and phosphorus, you know—so for nutrition's sake, use Rumford every time you bake—and bake often!

Wouldn't you like a copy of Rumford's new folder, *Meat Extenders*, and *Quick Breads*, too? Write me today for your free copies. Just drop a line to: Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford, R. I.

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Cartoons in the News



Ding & New York Tribune, Inc.
"It's a Poor Heart That Knows No Rejoicing"



Thomas, Detroit News
Who Says Food Is Not a Weapon?

Middle East's Oil Discussed For Allied War Machine Use

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The United Nations war machine in Europe may someday be fueled with oil from the Middle East and thus end much of its drain on American oil supplies.

This possibility was raised here this week by Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes, who made it clear that such a plan is being discussed but actual prosecution still is in the future.

He pointed out that refineries and pipe lines would have to be constructed in the Near East and tankers transferred to the Mediterranean before gasoline could start flowing to United Nations forces invading the continent of Europe.

Possibility of tapping the great Mideast oil fields for use of United Nations' airplanes and other mechanized forces is one of the war problems being investigated by the Senate's Special War Investigation Committee making a round-the-world inspection tour of American fighting forces this summer.

Senators Investigate
Members of this committee are Senators James M. Mead (D) of New York, Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, Alfred B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, and Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts.

For the last year and a half, persons living on the East Coast of the United States have been sharply limited in the amount of gasoline and fuel oil they can consume because supplies have had to be shipped across the long ocean lifeline to Europe.

American automobile users consumed nearly 20,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline during 1942, a decrease of 17 per cent under 1941, gasoline tax collection records compiled by the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency showed today.

Although the submarine menace to this lifeline has now been lessened and the amount of gasoline available to the East Coast increased by the completion of a 1,300-mile-long cross-country pipeline and wider use of railroad tank cars, the job of getting oil supplies from midcontinent oil fields across the Atlantic to the fighting forces still is a tremendous and dangerous one.

"The job of supplying our fight-

ing forces with oil is a tremendous and dangerous one."

Blue Network Sold by RCA
NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Signing of an agreement for the sale of the Blue Network Company, Inc. for \$8,000,000 in cash to Edward J. Noble, former Undersecretary of Commerce, Chairman of the Life Savers Corporation and owner of Station WMCA, New York, was announced yesterday by David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America.

Sale of the network is to meet the requirement of the Federal Communications Commission that there be no common ownership of two networks. RCA, which also owns the National Broadcasting Company, will continue to operate that chain.

Mr. Noble said that he would dispose of his interests in WMCA as soon as a buyer could be found. He added that the present staff of the Blue, headed by Mark Woods,

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A&P FOOD STORES

Prices and Your Purse: Hint Saves Butter Points

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 31.—You should have War Ration Book Three by now. If you haven't received it by Aug. 1, apply at your local War Price and Rationing Board during the first 10 days of August.

OPA still insists it will be used chiefly for goods already rationed instead of new ones.

You'll lose points by buying butter by the quarter-pound henceforth. The 10 points to be required for a pound during August can't be divided by four. A quarter-pound will cost three points, since there are no half-point stamps for making change.

Pigs Feet Point Free
Pigs feet and pork backs may be purchased point free beginning Aug. 1. These are two pork items the Government doesn't buy. Pigs feet would undoubtedly be a delicacy to Hitler's fighters—but not here.

Central U. S. Dry
Lack of rain in the central part of the country is beginning to give the Department of Agriculture concern for crops.

The situation has not yet reached a critical condition.

Ration Reminders:
Red stamps P, Q, R, and S expire July 31; T remains valid through Aug. 31.

Blue stamps N, P, Q remain valid through Aug. 7; R, S, and T become valid Aug. 1.

Sugar Stamp 14
Sugar will continue to be put up in five-pound sacks and boxes.

Sugar stamp 14 becomes valid on Aug. 16 and will be good for five pounds of sugar through October. There was talk at OPA of a three-pound ration for a shorter period, but the change was vetoed.

Why Is History Forgotten? Group Hopes for Solution

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 31 (AP)—A committee of men has started out to find the answers to these two questions:

How much do Americans know about this country's history? If they don't remember much of what they were taught in school, what's the reason?

The committee suspects it is going to find that most of us really know little of the country's history. It hopes, then, to learn the right answer to the second question, for discovery of it may well change the course of history teaching.

The men who will make this study compose the Committee on American History in the Schools and Colleges. The Committee was formed last May by the American Historical Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, and the National Council for the Social Studies.

Heading it is Dr. Edgar B. Wesley, professor of history teaching at the University of Minnesota and a long-time student of the subject. Associated with him are such university professors as Howard E. Wilson, of Vanderbilt; Harold W. Bradley, of Sanford; D. L. Dumond, of the University of Michigan; John D. Hicks, of the University of California; Louis Peltzer, of the University of Iowa, and instructors in smaller colleges and high schools.

The Committee was set up last spring after two events had attracted considerable attention among historians—the results of a history test published by the New York Times and a paper Dr. Wesley authored before the Mississippi Valley Historical Association meeting on the lack of a report by school people on history teaching.

As a result, the committee was formed and got \$9,000—\$7,500 from the Rockefeller Foundation—to make a study of the results of history teaching and weaknesses of the history classroom.

The Committee has drawn up tests which will be given in about 60 different places, beginning next week. By next October, it hopes to have ready a 200-page book detailing its findings, a book which it hopes will do much to assist the teaching of history.

Rather than a factual test, such as the Times published, the Committee's test will stress understanding, significance and trends of historical events. The test will be given to groups of students, businessmen, labor unions, women's clubs and others, seeking a true cross-section of American education, with a study being made of the age, occupation, schooling and sex of each group.

For his own part, Dr. Wesley thinks history teaching has been too concerned about names, dates and too many different persons. "We ought to know more what history means," he says.

O'Mahoney Hits Executive 'Making Over' of Nation

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming said yesterday that, by Executive orders, "America is being made over—and we don't like it."

In an article in *Forbes Magazine*, a business journal, titled with that quotation, Senator O'Mahoney asserted:

"As a result, there may never be a peace conference or a peace treaty."

He attacked specifically the order establishing "Jackson Hole National Monument" in his home state, expansion of Lend-Lease from Executive funds, the creation of agencies empowered to issue orders and the manner in which reciprocal trade treaties have been negotiated.

Lend-Lease, he said, "has become a gigantic financial instrument of the Executive by which, without the advice or consent of Congress, the global shape of things to come is being prepared."

One section of the Lend-Lease agreements, he added, "pledges American resources for the worldwide enforcement of the Atlantic Charter and whatever else the Executive may decree."

The issue, he said, is "the substitution of secret sessions for open debate, of orders for law, of Executive power for representative authority."

Commenting on a "bewildering succession of Executive agencies," Senator O'Mahoney declared:

"These agencies were created on the assumption that, with a war to win, the wisdom, ability and 'know-how' reside, chiefly, in the Executive. The records of many of them—the office of Price Administration, the War Relocation Authority, the National War Labor Board, the Office of Defense Transportation—throw a great doubt on the theory."

Another objection Senator O'Mahoney expressed was that:

"Among the men who write the

Jute-Waste Product Makes Good Container

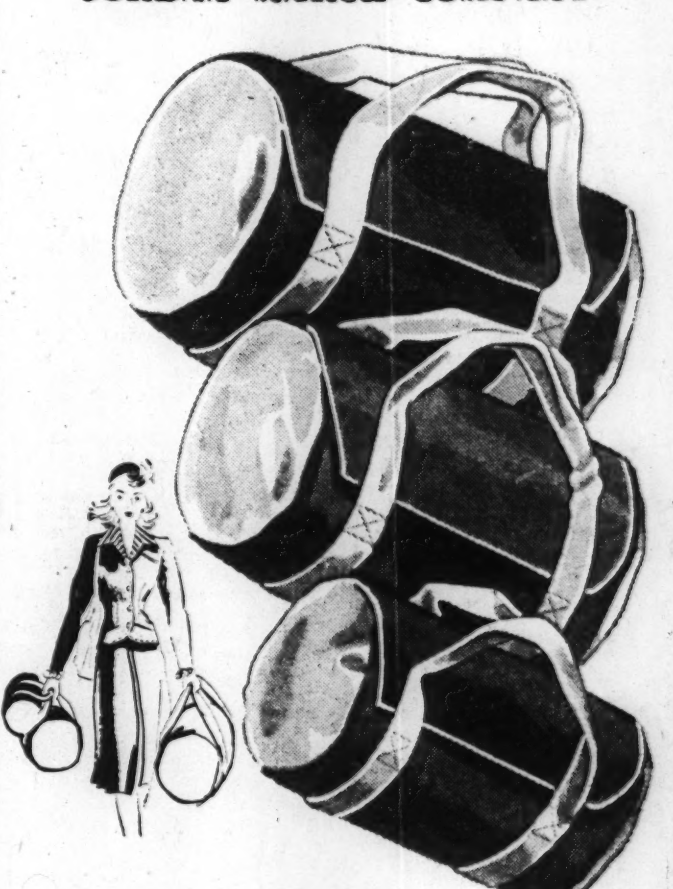
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Utilization of jute waste for the benefit of both the tea trade and the jute industry is under consideration in Bengal, India, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

Experimentation with "jutlac," a combination of jute waste, chemicals, and shellac, which can be pressed into sheets suitable for the production of tea chests, has been conducted in co-operation with the Calcutta University. The tea trade is finding the idea satisfactory, and the Ministry of Food has approved their use for packing tea for export.



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New Englanders Get Army Honors

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Two New Englanders were among the 23 men of the Army's Hawaiian Department who have received awards of the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services.

The New Englanders are Maj. Roland R. Fournier of Gardner, Mass., and Capt. Maurice V. Griffin of Tilton, N. H.

The citations accompanying their awards:

Major Fournier, (then first sergeant), Chemical Warfare Service.

For Exceptionally meritorious conduct and extraordinary fidelity in the performance of outstanding service while in a position of responsibility in organizing and directing the issuance of service gas masks to all troops on Oahu from Dec. 7, 1941, to Dec. 10, 1941, which required three days and night of continuous work without rest, under the most trying circumstances.

No soldiers personnel being available to issue such a large number of service gas masks, at once, Major Fournier pressed a Civilian Conservation Corps unit into service for this purpose and personally directed the efforts of these

men. From Dec. 10, 1941, to Jan. 31, 1942, while serving as assistant to the department chemical officer, he performed duties delegated normally to a commissioned staff officer of field grade, no such officer being available. His outstanding ability, tact, resourcefulness and untiring devotion to duty were clearly demonstrated in the preparation and execution of complete supply plans for a considerably increased garrison.

Captain Griffin (then first lieutenant), Coast Artillery Corps.

For Exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of out-

standing service as the commanding officer of an anti-aircraft artillery gun detachment. Captain Griffin, on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, as the result of diligent preparation and the skillful training of his command, was able to deliver effective anti-aircraft artillery fire against the enemy. During the arduous period subsequent to the attack on Pearl Harbor, he continuously demonstrated superior leadership, together with an outstanding knowledge of anti-aircraft artillery, earning numerous commendations for the organization which he commanded.

Sunday's FM Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WVAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-192m
7:00 p.m.—"Dramatic" in Dixie." orch.	7:00 p.m.—"Dramatic" in Dixie." orch.	7:00 p.m.—"Dramatic" in Dixie." orch.	7:00 p.m.—"Dramatic" in Dixie." orch.	7:00 p.m.—"Dramatic" in Dixie." orch.
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Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—Junior Miss" by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Leon Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—Ladies in Retirement" featuring Elinor O'Brien-Moore. 8:30. Matinee Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Exquisite Concerts. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 7:30-9.

Tonight's Program

March from "Peter and the Wolf" Prokofiev

Suite (Minuet, Mazurka, Tchaikovsky)

Ballet from "The Nutcracker" Tchaikovsky

Symphony No. 4 (Third Movement) Tchaikovsky

Overture to "Le Frischli" Tchaikovsky

"Merry on the Shore" Saint-Saens

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" Morton Gould

Sunday, Aug. 1

Coast Guard Night

"Semper Paratus" U. S. Coast Guard

Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" Tchaikovsky

Prélude in C-sharp minor Rachmaninoff

Waltz Scene from "Faust" Gounod

Cantata Espinal Rimsky-Korsakov

Maternity Frocks

Fall shades. Moderately priced.

Reyon Prints. \$9.75 up

Cotton Frocks. \$6.95 up

Maternity Supports. \$3.50 up

Maternity Slips. \$1.75

Broiseries. \$1.50 up

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MATERNITY SHOP

308 Boylston Street, Boston

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S'or 'Sorry' on New England Meat Stamps

New Englanders, thousands of New England housewives counted off their remaining red stamps today—"P. Q. R."—and suddenly realized that "S" stood for "stuck" as far as obtaining meat supplies was concerned. These particular ration stamps expire at midnight tonight.

If it were possible for the Office of Price Administration to step in, declare these stamps valid for an extended period, and so temporarily relieve what has become a very embarrassing situation, it would win for itself gratitude from those who have trudged wearily from market to market in a vain search for meat.

Such authorization, of course, would have to come from Washington. And Regional OPA officials point out that such an extension would, in effect, be a case of promising something that might not come true. For, they add, there is little indication today that the shortage of meats will be relieved for some weeks to come.

Commitments Fall

However, the fact seems to have been overlooked that, in issuing the stamps, and declaring the point values, the OPA made, in effect,

certain commitments which it is now unable to live up to.

Of course, it must be emphasized, as District Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan has stated, "the OPA is not responsible for the meat supply problem; it is only responsible for rationing and price supervision. We will do everything in our power to make sure that ration requirements are filled," he said.

Keenly aware of the seriousness of the meat shortage, Mr. Bresnahan has urged the Food Distribution Administration to increase meat supplies by 11 per cent in the affected areas, and he described New England meat arrivals as being the lowest since rationing began. He also stated that he had contacted Washington OPA officials, asking for immediate action on the shortage.

Mayers Visit Directors

The Mayors of Gloucester and Lowell, two of the 43 shortage areas in Eastern Massachusetts, visited Mr. Bresnahan yesterday, seeking a solution to the meat supply problems in their cities. Mr. Bresnahan explained that the local

rationing boards had been requested to investigate the situation, and to report how much meat would be needed to cover the shortage.

A gesture of friendliness toward the OPA was forthcoming from a Portland, Maine, store in its advertisements today. The ads said: "To clarify any misunderstanding caused by recent publicity, we want it thoroughly understood that OPA inspectors were operating at our parking lot last week end. This was for your protection primarily, and should be welcomed by you as a customer."

Complaints of overcharging by certain Portland stores, made by local shipyard workers, had resulted in the posting of OPA inspectors at store locations, where they asked customers to co-operate in keeping prices at ceiling levels.

Mother Church Radio

For Sunday, August 1

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, August 1

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Christian Science Monitor presents

Volney Hurd, International News Analyst

WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m.

WNAC-1260kc-MBS

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Civil Defense Activity

In the New England Area

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

Civilian Defense cannot relax because the news from the fighting fronts is good. Gov. William H. Willits of Vermont and Albert A. Cree, executive vice-chairman of the Vermont Council of Safety, warned in a message to home front volunteers.

Declaring that even greater support in Civilian Defense is needed now more than ever before, the two Vermont men in a joint statement said:

"Reports coming into the office of the Council of Safety indicate that in some communities it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure enough volunteers to keep our Civilian Defense organization functioning efficiently."

"This seems to be particularly true in the case of observers needed to serve, especially during night hours, at the numerous observation posts of the aircraft warning service, and of telephone attendants at the district warning centers which together represent the heart of the vital communications system of the state Civilian Defense organization."

It was stated that \$288 has been given to the schools of Bingham, Moscow and Pleasant Ridge, \$75 to the local Red Cross Chapter, \$45 to local Civilian Defense and \$20 is scheduled for the USO. A sum of \$50 has been reserved for repair of grounds at the depot at the close of salvage work.

Only \$33.05 thus far has been expended in advertising and phoning, etc., which leaves a balance of \$120.44 in the salvage fund which it was voted at the meeting to let remain for the present.

It was also said that other materials handled by the committee, such as silk and nylon hosiery, paper, tin, etc., amounted to \$1,199 pounds, bringing the grand total of all material handled since last September to 332,569 pounds.

The schools will be directed by Dana L. Davis, chief of the Emergency Public Works Section of the War Council. Classes will be conducted by Army officers of the First Service Command.

The first school will be held at Teachers' College, New Britain, during the first week of August, and continuing August 10 and 17 from 6 to 10 p. m. Other schools arranged on the same basis will be held at the Stamford High School August 2, 9 and 16, and at Norwich control center auditorium August 4, 11 and 18.

Mr. Davis announced the schools have been planned to train persons to replace existing personnel in the bomb reconnaissance division who have entered the armed services. Mr. Davis pointed out that Army and OGD regulations

call for trained men or women to visit the scene of every bombing incident to determine whether or not any unexploded bombs have been reported. Unexploded bombs will be removed by the Army.

Scrap Salvage

The crack salvage committee of Bingham, Maine, has done an outstanding job according to its latest report.

The amount of scrap collected in the drive last fall was announced as 261,440 pounds and the amount collected in the drive in June as 65,930 pounds for which a total of \$631.49 has been received.

It was stated that \$288 has been given to the schools of Bingham, Moscow and Pleasant Ridge, \$75 to the local Red Cross Chapter, \$45 to local Civilian Defense and \$20 is scheduled for the USO. A sum of \$50 has been reserved for repair of grounds at the depot at the close of salvage work.

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Morning Musicales Attract Uniforms

By Jennie Ash Arnold

There will be more uniforms in evidence at the Morning Musicales at the Statler Hotel next season—the sixteenth for this Boston project—according to Mrs. John A. Greene, Director of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy, which benefits from the proceeds of the concerts.

A letter has gone out from the executive committee requesting that subscribers to the series notify the school a day before the concert if they find they will not be able to use their tickets, and thus make the seats available for service men or women. Last year, many subscribers turned tickets they were not able to use over to the various service clubs but, in cases where they were unable to get to town with them, the tickets often were wasted. The new plan is designed to forestall this, because if the number of the seat is given to the school, the place will be made available to a service man or woman whether or not the subscriber has time to send in the ticket.

Since the fourth season, when the series was put on an all-subscription basis, practically the whole house has been sold out annually. This has meant that no extra seats are ever sold the day of the concert—a situation which has sometimes resulted in amusing complications.

"What you don't sell tickets—you mean I can't buy any? Who ever heard of such a thing?" demanded an irate music patron last season.

"Another of those highbrow Boston institutions," he was muttering to himself when Mrs. Greene came up and explained that there were two committee members' seats which he and his wife might occupy without charge.

His turned into explanations and apologies and, although he had been unable to buy the tickets, he sent a contribution to the school later, in appreciation for the committee's courtesy.

As often as possible last year, arrangements were made to have service men and women attend the concerts. On one occasion, a group of Australian fliers was entertained in seats relinquished in their favor by members of the committee for the Musicales. On other occasions several men from the Chelsea Naval Hospital were in the audience, and individual service men and women were given tickets.

One incident which impressed Mrs. Greene with the importance of making tickets available to men and women in uniform, was the attendance of a young sailor, who had been on duty all night but had come into Boston instead of taking his needed sleep that morning, in order to hear the duo-pianists who were presenting the program. Afterward, Mrs. Greene who was at the door when he arrived and saw that he was given a good seat, received an enthusiastic letter, expressing his appreciation for the privilege of being there.

A desire to do something for men and women in the service is in keeping with the activities of the school which benefits from the proceeds of the concerts. Mrs. Greene points out, as many of the graduates will teach occupational therapy as part of the reconstruction program for wounded war veterans. Already, some of the graduates have been commissioned in the Waves, and the Army is making increasingly heavy demands for trained personnel in this field.

For the first time, the school is operating on a year-around basis. The summer enrollment of 37 students includes representatives of 14 states in addition to the Dis-



Youthful Gardeners Gather Vegetables

Miss Barbara Cholokos (left) and Miss Betsy Cholokos, shown wearing picturesque Greek costumes as they pick vegetables in the Copley Plaza Victory Garden, in Copley Square. What they earn by their garden work will go to the United Nations Relief Fund.

Not All Insects Destructive, But Help Fight Garden Pests

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

So much is said this time of year about spraying and dusting to get rid of pests in the Victory Garden that a word might be said for the humble creatures who can be enlisted as allies in this pest-ridding task.

All insects in the garden are not pests. There is one very familiar insect, for example, which is frequently killed in ignorance, but which is one of the gardener's most useful allies. This is the ladybug or ladybird, a small roundish beetle, often dark red, having from two to 10 black or dark spots. It should not be mistaken for its cousin the destructive Mexican bean beetle, which is a copper-colored oval, similar in shape and size, having 15 distinct spots. The ladybird of the nursery rhyme feeds on insects, plant lice (aphids) and insect eggs. When you find them you may be fairly sure that a clean-up job is going on—and needed. This little beetle gets up under leaves where it is hard to dust. It is useful enough to rescue before dusting the plants on which it is feeding.

Helpful Insect

Less familiar but highly interesting among helpful insects is the praying mantis, a walkingstick type of creature with the habit of putting its two forelegs together as if in prayer. The adult mantis eats grasshoppers and many other insects, and the wingless young mantis eats plant lice or aphids. Two other insects useful in the garden are the familiar and harmless dragonfly and the tiger beetle. Both make away with many insect pests.

trict of Columbia and British Columbia, said Mrs. Greene. Mrs. John W. Myers, of Westwood, heads the general committee for the concerts comprising 85 women. Serving with her on the executive committee are Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Mrs. Theodore T. Whitney, Jr., Miss Harriet A. Robeson, Mrs. William Emerson Barrett and Mrs. Greene. The artists to be presented include: Marian Anderson, November 10; Luboshutz and Nemenoff, December 1; Richard Crooks, December 15; Ezio Pinza, January 12; Joseph Szigeti, February 16; and Gladys Swarthout, March 8. All concerts begin promptly at 11 a. m., and the doors are not opened again except between numbers.

'A' Gas Drives Cost This Man 40 Cents Mile

A Brookline motorist should go down in history as World War I hero on the home front.

He's an "A" card driver who pays a minimum of \$355.56 a year in taxes, special fees, insurance and storage in order to drive his \$300 car a maximum of 850 miles. That means he pays a minimum of 40 cents a mile.

Mr. Blank is one of millions of motorists in the eastern Atlantic states who gets ready to sell the car one day, only to have rationing officials tell him the next day there may be more chance to get gasoline. So he holds onto his automobile, knowing that automobiles will be scarce in the years to come.

While he keeps his 1938 car, he hands over a staggering contribution to the war effort in registration, gasoline, excise, compulsory insurance and Federal use fees. He pays a \$5 Federal use tax, whether he uses the car or not—that is, if it is registered. And if he decides a few days after paying this tax that he will store his car for the duration, he gets no rebate on the use tax. He naturally asks why they call it a "use" tax.

Tax for Unbuilt Highways

Mr. Blank is told that the gasoline tax of 3 cents a mile is to finance new highways, although there are no new highways being built this year. He lives in a residential district, so must rent a garage at \$10 a month. He paid \$6 for registration, \$6 for fire and theft insurance, \$38 for compulsory insurance, \$5.46 for excise tax, \$15 for gasoline, \$2.10 for oil change and \$4 for charging his battery several times. Added to this he takes a depreciation loss of about \$150 this year.

All this adds up to a grand total of \$355.56 that Mr. Blank pays to use up his allowance of about 850 miles in a car that gives him no more than 12 miles to the gallon. This does not take into consideration the item of routine repairs, which are increasing, according to Mr. Blank, not from use, but from disuse of his highway transport.

Deteriorates Fast

"It's a strange thing about automobiles, at least, about my automobile," Mr. Blank explained, "that the parts seem to deteriorate more from disuse than use. It isn't doing the tires any good to sit around in the garage. And the battery won't take many more recharges at the rate it discharges." "Why don't you sell it?" Mr. Blank was asked.

"Driving is the only recreation my wife and I can hope for," he answered. "If I sell the car and the war ends, where will I get a new one at postwar prices? I hear the dealers are selling all their used cars into the western part of the country. I'm always hopeful that I'll be able to get more of that gasoline ration authorities say will be here one day, only to deny it the next day."

Homeowners can get some idea of Mr. Blank's dilemma. If they were charged in real estate taxes, personal property taxes and operational costs on the basis of the value of their commodity in ratio to the value of the automobile, the \$8,000 homeowner would be paying about \$12,000 a year to keep his house.

'Amazing Coolness' Of Men on Sinking Transport Lauded

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Praise for the generosity, coolness in emergency, and innate religiousness of the American soldiers, particularly during the sinking of the transport President Coolidge, was expressed by Chaplain (Capt.) Norman P. Dare of Catskill, N. Y., in a report to the War Department, released today.

"Although the ship was listing there was no panic, no confusion," said Chaplain Dare, who was formerly Rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Bennington, Vt. "The men were first ordered to their quarters, then calmly and quietly lined up on the open decks in regular formation. They went down nets, ropes and ladders and dropped into the water, enlisted men first, officers last. It was a demonstration of amazing coolness in the midst of disaster."

The soldiers retained their sense of humor and adapted themselves to climate changes and a monotonous diet on the island where they found refuge, the Chaplain said.

"The American soldier is religious, but he does not wear his religion on his sleeve," Chaplain Dare added.

"On this island officers and enlisted men worked side by side to provide an open-air chapel. It was an evidence of their religious spirit and of their faith to face, undaunted, the difficult conditions of army life overseas."

Increases Approved For Five N. E. Firms

Wage increases for a thousand workers employed in five companies are announced by the New England War Labor Board. One request covering 62 workers was denied.

Wage advances were these: \$5 a week, 30 employees Stamford Division, Connecticut Power Company. Five cents an hour, 365 furnace room employees United States Aluminum Company, Fairfield, Conn. Five cents, 300 employees, Whitlock Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn. Four cents, 231 employees Peapack Paper Company, Brunswick, Maine. Four cents, 102 employees American Oil Company, Chelsea and Cambridge.

Denied was a raise for 62 employees in the soap department of the North Squire plant of Swift & Company in Cambridge.

'Long May They WAVE'



Choir of Waves Sings for Birthday

Celebrating the first anniversary of their founding, members of the Women's Reserve of the First Naval District participated in an all-day program yesterday which was climaxed with an induction ceremony last night in Symphony Hall. As part of the entertainment program, the WAVE Choir of 75 voices, largest servicewomen's group of its kind, sang under the direction of Harry Helsing, Petty Officer, First Class. The Navy Band, under the direction of Bandmaster Tortorella assisted in the evening program which included stars of stage, screen, and radio. Speakers included Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluervius, member of the Navy Board of Production Awards.

New Realty Commissioners Have \$6,000,000 Sales Job

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Boston's recently established five-man Board of Real Estate Commissioners, which took office this week, with Daniel M. Driscoll as its Chairman, is faced with the herculean job of converting \$6,000,000 of unused, and largely unimproved City-owned property into tax-revenue-producing real estate sustained by private enterprise.

A rising market and the signal success along these lines enjoyed by its predecessor—the Foreclosed Real Estate Division of the Public Buildings Department—during the past five years here led some observers to believe that the Commission, divorced from any departmental ties, may hasten the solution of one of Boston's most burdensome problems by speeding up sales of municipal properties.

On the other hand, it is felt that solution of this problem may be impeded by the failure of the State Legislature to implement the mild and certainly needed reform of centralizing all City-owned unused property in the hands of one agency, no matter how it was acquired, when the Legislature set up the Commission last spring.

This proposal came from the Boston Finance Commission last year and was designed to make assets out of liabilities by placing the odd bits of non-income producing property scattered throughout the municipal structure in the custody of one agency, in this instance the Commission, which could concentrate solely on its disposal on the market, thus expanding the source of tax revenue.

Tobin Stops 'Log Rolling'

The precedent for such an innovation was the record of the Foreclosed Real Estate Division since 1938. Until that time the power to dispose of City real estate had been divided equally between the Mayor and the City Council, with the latter frequently balking at approving any sales suggested by the City's Chief Executive.

Mayor Tobin, determined to put an end to excessive "log rolling" by Council members at the expense of the City, went up Beacon Hill and persuaded the Legislature to give him the authority to appoint a Custodian of Boston's foreclosed real estate. Mr. Driscoll was given the job and the City Council was successfully bypassed.

In the space of a year the new City division had added roughly \$12,000 to the annual tax revenue by selling 142 parcels of property for \$106,550—about a third of its assessed valuation. Tax titles continued to come in and sales continued to mount.

By 1942 Mr. Driscoll had disposed of 621 pieces of property for \$555,882, which he said was assessed for nearly three times that amount, and added \$64,000 to the City's income year in and year out through what appear to be legitimate tax-producing sales. A recent survey by City Collector Merritt Thompson disclosed that less than 5 per cent of these buyers have defaulted on their tax bills in four years.

3,300 Pieces on Books With this record in mind, the Fin Com in its latest report to the Legislature recommended that the Division, as a Commission, extend its sales effort to include the property in other City departments where deeds to unused and unproductive real estate were apparently gathering dust. The School Department, its

Avoidance Is Expected Of N. E. Milk Rationing

Milk rationing can, and there is every reason to believe that it will be avoided in New England, Samuel Tator, Federal Milk Market Administrator, declared today.

Mr. Tator based his prediction on the fact that 5 per cent fewer dairy farmers were producing 11 per cent more milk than last year, and 14 huge handlers of milk flowing into the Boston market are expected to co-operate in a plan for pooling available supplies to spread out milk surpluses over drought areas.

Both the production and consumption of milk, Mr. Tator said, are now at the highest figures in the history of New England. Food shortages have increased family demands for milk. At the same time, military demands are constantly on the increase. Yet milk shortages are found only in isolated markets which could be taken care of through surpluses in other markets, Mr. Tator pointed out.

A plan for pooling milk supplies, he said, is already in the hands of Washington authorities.

Spreading out of milk supplies will be absolutely necessary, he added, in the November and December period when milk production reaches its normally low figures. During these months, every available source of milk supply must be utilized to avoid shortages in some of the secondary New England markets.

No shortages are anticipated for Greater Boston. In fact, it is from the surpluses expected in the Boston market that the slack would be made up in secondary markets.

Jewelers for 104 Years

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DIAMOND RINGS



Worn proudly . . . for the quality of their diamonds . . . and the enduring good taste of the mountings.

Diamond Rings, \$50 to \$1000

E. B. HORN CO.

Established 1839

429 Washington Street, Boston

Near Winter

OPEN MONDAY 1 P. M. TO 9 P. M.

R. H. STEARNS, CO.

Tremont at Temple Place

ANNUAL

After-Stocktaking

Clearance

MONDAY AT 9.45 A. M.

Even in a war economy, sound practice demands that stocks be cleared periodically, for they serve no useful purpose if held by us. For obvious reasons, the number and variety of items are limited this year, but each is a real value, as always. In some cases, intermediate markdowns have been taken. Clearance items will be found in the following departments: women's dresses, misses' dresses, suits, sportswear, budget hats, junior coats, gloves, yard goods remnants, toiletries and men's sports apparel.

ALL SALES FINAL

R. H. STEARNS CO. • TREMONT ST. • BOSTON, 11

FORDS WANTED

Highest Cash Prices Paid

Lalime & Partridge, Inc.
1255 Boylston Street, Boston
Ken. 2760

Dealers in Ford Cars for over a quarter of a century

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON

The First Church of Christ, Scientist

(The Mother Church)

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets

Boston, Massachusetts

Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M.

Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.

SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON:

"LOVE"

Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)

The Mother Church, as indicated above

Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)

Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)

First Church, Washington Street (1-2)

First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (3-4)

First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)

Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)

First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)

First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-4)

See above, Boston, Third Church

First Church, Forest Street (1-2)

First Church, 148 Beacon Street, near Broad (1-3)

First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)

First Church, Elm Hill Avenue (1-2-4)

First Church, 184 High Street (1-2-4)

First Church, Green Street at Lynn Park Parkway (1-3)

First Church, 470 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)

First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)

First Church, Washington Street, Newtonville (1-2)

First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-2)

First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)

See above, Boston, Second Church

First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)

First Church, 146 Winthrop Street (1-2)

First Church, 608 Gore Hall, Wood Avenue (1-3)

First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-4)

Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)

First Church, 54 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)

First Church, 146 Winthrop Street (1-2)

First Church, 608 Gore Hall, Wood Avenue (1-3)

First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-4)

Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)

First Church, 54 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)

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First Church,

Yugoslav Guerrillas Invade Italy

Continued from Page 1

Headquarters in North Africa said very heavy casualties were inflicted by the Americans and British.

The Americans captured more than 500 Germans among nearly 1,000 new prisoners in the northern sector.

The official communiqué reads as follows:

"Both armies have made good progress."

"On the Eighth Army front heavy casualties have been inflicted on the enemy, after successful artillery preparation had been carried out."

"Canadian troops have continued to advance."

"In the Seventh Army area, 941 prisoners, including 500 German, were taken. French Moroccan troops (Goums) were in action."

The unconditional surrender of the islands of Favignana, Levanzo, and Marettimo also was reported.

The three little islands form a triangle off the west coast of Sicily, the most westerly being Marettimo.

Soviet Prepares Bill For Air-Raid Damage

Recorded by C.S.

London, July 31

A Soviet Government commission "is preparing an account of all air-raid damage and the bill will be presented to the Nazis," according to a Moscow message reported July 30 in a British broadcast.

which is 25 miles from Allied-occupied Trapani.

American bombers returned to the suburbs of Rome to pulverize the Pratica di Mare airport 11 miles south of the Capital, and Flying Fortresses, returning to the mainland for another of their sledgehammer blows, attacked Grottaglie airport near Taranto on the Italian heel, Allied Headquarters announced.

Warhawks in a savage fight over Sardinia shot to pieces a formation of German and Italian fighters, destroying 21 out of about 35. The Axis Air Force reeled under the lopsided score of 26 Axis planes lost to one Allied plane missing for the day.

Allied cruisers and destroyers on the night of July 28 bombarded important railway bridges near Locri, 20 miles from Cape Spartivento on the under side of the Italian toe.

The official announcements disclosed great activity by Allied light coastal forces off the north coast of Sicily as the Allied blockade closed in on the Germans and Italians still fighting at the eastern Sicilian tip.

American motor torpedo boats, officially reported in action off Sicily for the first time, sank a large merchantman on July 25 in the Gulf of Patti on the northern sea flank of this hemmed-in enemy force. The ship was being towed by a tug and the tug also was machine-gunned.

In another naval activity, British light sea forces ran in close to the east Sicilian shore on the night of July 27 and bombarded the railway station, trains, and storehouses at Giardini, near Taormina and north of Catania.

This bombardment started fires visible for 15 miles, it was stated, and caused extensive damage. In turn, the enemy countered only with machine-gun fire.

The same night, a detachment of British light coastal craft drove right into Messina Strait off Reggio Calabria on the Italian mainland, destroying numerous enemy searchlights and undergoing fire of shore

batteries without sustaining damage.

Fires were seen rising high following an American Mitchell assault on Pratica di Mare and the 1,300-mile round-trip Fortress attack on Grottaglie. Hits were made on dispersal areas and administration buildings. Axis planes made no attempt to turn aside the blows.

Serious damage was done to Axis efforts to get more men and supplies into Sicily as American fighter-bombers sank a 500-ton merchantman in Milazzo harbor on the north Sicilian coast and coastal aircraft destroyed one six-engined Mercedes-Benz troop transport and damaged a number of Junkers-52 transports.

At the same time, Mosquitos and Beaufighters attacked enemy airfields and railway targets in sweeps over France and Holland, the British Air Ministry communiqué disclosed.

Fifteen bombers and two fighters are missing from the night's attacks.

Remscheid is the center for the manufacture of machine and precision tools vital to German munitions production.

The specific target of the big bombers' heavy attack was the Alxanderwerk A. G. which covers 75 acres with special shops building machinery for the chemical industry and the manufacture of motor parts and small arms.

There are also 25 smaller factories in the City, mostly engaged in tool making and extensive railway repair shops.

The relentless Allied aerial pounding of Hamburg has left Germany's greatest seaport in a chaotic condition, with its communications virtually paralyzed, eyewitness reports reaching Stockholm said.

The main railway station is gutted and the telephone exchange building has been hit so hard the City phone system has been crippled.

Three submarines in process of completion on the Blohm and Voss wharf were said to have been blown to pieces.

Russia:

Nazis Are Flying Troops to Orel

At least 4,000 German troops fell before the Russian advance which battered its way for gains up to six miles and possession of 20 more villages in the path of the three-pronged drive slowly strangling the key German base of Orel, a Soviet communiqué said.

Russian reports said German prisoners taken in the drive declared they had been flown to the front from Stettin on July 23.

The Russians said their advance continued in the face of stubborn German resistance which in some cases entailed hand-to-hand fighting.

North of Orel, the Russians continued to use cavalry units which succeeded in driving German troops out of several villages, the communiqué reported. In another sector north of Orel, it said 800 Germans were killed, 9 tanks were disabled, and 4 destroyed.

South of Orel, Russian troops were reported to have killed 2,000 Germans, destroyed 16 tanks and captured 6 others in addition to disabling or capturing a large number of artillery pieces.

Reconnaissance activity continued.

Continued from Page 1

pressure on Germany itself achieved its most devastating blow of the war.

A total of four heavy and three light attacks in six days made Hamburg the most heavily bombed City in the world. And that bombing was done in a shortness of time which enormously increased the impact.

It can only be assumed that Hamburg is an almost uninhabitable shambles. German defenses managed somehow to retain some strength despite the repetition.

Twenty-eight bombers were lost in the July 29 night attack, as compared with 23 in the July 28 daylight attack and only 12 in the heaviest of the series of attacks on the night of July 24.

These means the defenses were not completely saturated, which is one of the supposed gains from such sustained and concentrated bombing.

However, these loss figures are enormously lower in relation to the tonnage of bombs dropped than the German ratio of losses during the bombing of London. And the ability to concentrate bombs has reached an almost unbelievable point.

The Germans spent 90 nights dropping 7,000 tons on London. The RAF alone dropped 6,800 tons on Hamburg in four nights. On July 24 they achieved the amazing rate of 51 tons of bombs a minute.

Split-second timing

That means split-second timing in getting planes over the target and automatic traffic control in the air well beyond the powers of the busiest "traffic cop" in any city in the world.

While we do not know the proportion of losses due to enemy fighters as against enemy anti-aircraft power, the rising number of planes lost would seem to indicate that it did result from a German transfer of fighter strength into the Hamburg area.

The loss of 28 in the July 29 attack on Cologne presumably represents much stronger fighter opposition than the loss of 23 American bombers in the July 28 daytime attack deep into Central Germany.

Day losses normally are heavier than night losses, and the deeper they penetrate inside Germany the higher they go. The assumption is that by concentrating enough planes in the Hamburg area to bring down 28 on July 29, the Germans had exposed themselves elsewhere.

The one certain conclusion from the bombing picture is that there are sufficient planes in Britain to maintain extraordinary pressure

The End Draws Nearer for Sicily



Broken line and white arrows show the military situation in Northeastern Sicily as the last great attack on the enemy's position gets under way. A communiqué from Allied Headquarters in Africa intimates that the British Eighth Army has launched a new assault against Catania. Arrows represent main points at which Allied forces are striking.

War Grows 'Heavy,' German People Told

By the Associated Press

London, July 31

The German Radio, in a report on fighting on the Russian front, told its listeners at home last night that the war "has turned into heavy work" and that no more special communiqués could be expected.

The broadcast said: "You at home, you must expect no more special communiqués. You at home must realize the war has turned into heavy work and you must read your newspapers from the Eastern Front with new interest. Stalin has turned the fighting into a battle of armor, a battle of attrition. You have no idea of the immense extent of the mine fields here."

In the Belgorod area, where the Russians said Nazi troops launched an attack supported by mechanized units and planes in one sector, but were repulsed.

Eight Soviet fighter planes engaged 23 of the enemy bringing down four without loss to themselves, the communiqué added.

In the Donets Basin area south-west of Voroshilovgrad, the Red Army hurled back a German assault with heavy losses in Nazi

manpower and tanks, the bulletin said.

South Pacific:

U. S. Flame Throwers Attack Japanese

Tanks and flame throwers were hurled into the battle for Munda to burn the Japanese out of their rock caves and foxholes and batter down their pillboxes.

Behind these weapons, American troops crushed forward a few yards more. The extent of their gains was not announced.

It was the first reported use of flame throwers in the month-old Central Solomons air base. Use of tanks had been attempted before but the rugged terrain deeper in the jungle had stopped them.

While armored units were blazing ahead southeast of Munda, American forces north of the airfield battered back a Japanese counterattack. United States Navy torpedo and dive bombers, covered by Wildcat fighters, struck heavily at coastal positions west of the airfield where the Japanese still cling to beachheads.

Strong formations of the Navy's Dauntless and Avenger bombers pounded enemy gun positions around Bairoko Harbor 10 miles north of Munda. Americans hold the coast north of Bairoko and the road leading south to Munda.

New evidence of the growing Allied aerial might was contained in a communiqué from Gen. Dou-

glas MacArthur's Headquarters. Liberator bombers, escorted by a powerful force of fighters, attacked Ballale airfield in the Northern Solomons, causing huge fires.

Twenty-five Japanese Zeros were in the air over the enemy stronghold but they "avoided combat," the communiqué said.

The crippling attack against Japanese shipping continued. At least 11 barges were destroyed and many others were damaged or destroyed.

Knox Says:

Stabs at Japan's Vital Points Likely

In response to questions at a press conference July 30, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox agreed that Allied strategy soon might call for major stabs at vital strong points in Japan's island empire system. Such points could include the naval base of Truk in the South Pacific, enemy air and naval bases in the Philippines, and various defense outposts in the islands north of Japan, with the fall of which the very heart of the enemy would be exposed to assault and destruction.

Mr. Knox made it clear, even though he specifically declined to go into details of strategy, that the purposes of the current island-hopping campaigns are to furnish jumping-off places from which crippling attacks can be made.

China:

61 Enemy Planes Destroyed in Week

Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, reviewing operations of the 14th Air Force for the week ending at midnight, July 28, said at a press conference that 61 enemy planes were destroyed in the air, 7 on the ground, 47 probably were destroyed in the air and 5 on the ground, and 7 were damaged in the air. American losses totaled five planes destroyed, four pilots of which bailed out to safety. One pilot and his plane are missing.

Publisher Recalls Italian Job Offer

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 31 (AP)—The manpower shortage being what it is, publisher John M. Tapers of the Tallahassee Democrat is all for owner Lloyd C. Griscom taking up the King and Queen of Italy on their one-time request to hold open jobs for them—"in case we should be turned out here."

One day in 1908, when Colonel Griscom was Ambassador to Italy, he had luncheon with the monarchs and the Queen made the request.

"I mean it," Colonel Griscom said the Queen told him. He reported the incident in a book, "Diplomatically Speaking," published in 1940.

"We should both like to feel we could earn a living. The King could write editorials and perhaps handle European news. I might run the woman's department."

Mr. Tapers suggested to Colonel Griscom that the Democrat could use some extra help.

Last Fusing Done On the 'Big Inch'

RAHWAY, N. J., July 31 (AP)—The glowing torches of welders sealed yesterday the last links in the "Big Inch" pipe line stretching 1,400 miles from the oil fields of Texas to the refineries of New Jersey.

This accomplishment, however, meant no rest for the veteran crew of workmen which had spent more than four months building the New Jersey section of the nation's greatest pipe line. Oil already was flowing eastward and Government officials expected it to reach the Linden Terminal of the "Big Inch" within eight or 10 days.

To be completed within that time, is a distribution system, fingers of smaller pipe radiating from the Terminal to refineries in Linden and Bayonne, N. J., and on Staten Island, N. Y.

Nazi Defense Units Sent to War Fronts

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, July 31

German soldiers manning anti-aircraft guns and other aerial defense installations within Germany are being relieved by workers and will be sent to the fronts, Berlin dispatches to Sweden said yesterday. The move reflects again the Nazi effort to get the most out of available manpower.

Europe's Little Dictators Look to Ill-Gotten Gains

Continued from Page 1

manded but was refused dismissal of the Minister of National Defense, who is King Boris' nominee. On the other hand, Mr. Philoff's offer of resignation was refused by the King.

Regarding Yugoslavia, in Serbia there is a longing for Allied intervention and as soon as it comes it will receive the strongest support from the majority of the population. In Croatia, although Ante Pavelich and his Ustashi gangsters are still in the saddle, there is a large body of public opinion which is tired of the corruption and mismanagement which they have brought to the country and would welcome their expulsion.

For the moment, however, these countries are under the heel of German and Italian troops, and apart from guerrilla warfare little can be expected.

Rumania, it is reported, has been "quite astonished" and Bucharest, which is looking toward Russia rather than toward Italy, has long been incapable of much effort because of heavy military losses on the Russian Front and is compelled to keep a watchful eye upon Hungary lest either alone, or with benevolent neutrality, Bulgaria and Hungary should attack in Transylvania.

Seized Territories

To all these countries, the primary question before leaving the war is the extent to which they will be allowed to keep their territorial acquisitions. They obviously hope to do much bartering with the United Nations and deliberately ignoring the fact that the Allies are fighting for ideals which cannot allow retention of these aggressions.

Despite the fact that Bulgaria is said to be a volcano, that Hungary is tired of war, it will still probably take some time, or some action like invasion, to bring them out of war. All they will be likely to do in the next few weeks will be to refuse more and more German requests for military and other aid. This refusal, particularly as for foodstuffs and materiel, can be serious for the Reich and more easily carried out, since it is in favor of Germany's satellites.

Spainards Warn Franco

Another dictator country where Italian events have left their mark is Spain. Even before Italy threw off Mussolini, some leading Spaniards had seen the warning signal. They warned Generalissimo Francisco Franco in a memorandum that personal power cannot last forever and that one man's control over a nation's destiny is a transient affair.

These people, being monarchists, indicated to General Franco that time for the restoration of the monarchy was due. But the Generalissimo only advanced so far as to agree, according to his statement to the National Council of the Falange, that the path was "not blocked to the possibility that one day the regime which we have created may assume the form which Spain had in the days of her glory."

In practical terms, however, this appeared to mean only that the Caudillo was willing to act as Regent during the minority of the five-year-old son of Don Juan, which would only amount to continuing the present system for some years longer with Juan, ex-King Alfonso's son, as candidate for restoration.

It is also significant that the Vatican, in its recent statement in Spanish, said that "the Pope con-

dems all those who willingly place the fate of a whole nation in the hands of a single man who is liable to mistakes and errors."

The argument used by those who drew up the memorandum clearly indicates they realized how the European situation is developing, for they pointed out that should the war end with Spain without a constitution their country could not expect any consideration from the victorious Allies. [What Spain can expect after its outspoken support of Axis powers during all the years since their establishment remains a question.]

The report is also noteworthy that the Government of France considered the time opportune to release from the misery of Spanish prisons more than 10,000 political prisoners who had languished there since the Spanish civil war.

This, throughout the whole of totalitarian countries Italian events are seen as a warning and signal of defeat of Germany. Top preparations must, therefore, be made at once so as to stave off as much as possible of the consequences of past collaboration with the Axis powers.

Thus, dictators are thinking and acting.

As for their peoples, these have not yet been able to express themselves effectively.

Argentina Got Only Part of Talk

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 31 (AP)—The United States Embassy has informed the Argentine Foreign Office that part of the text of President Roosevelt's July 28 speech was suppressed by orders of an Argentine post office employee, it was learned last night.

The employee, who is attached to the Press Control Office, ordered a United States news agency to eliminate the President's references to the "criminal and corrupt" Fascist regime and his statement that Mussolini and his collaborators would be punished "for their crimes against humanity."

Officially it was explained that the measure was the result of "excessive zeal" on the part of an Argentine subordinate, despite prior orders that President Roosevelt's text should not be altered in any way.

The Italia Libre Association of Argentina, composed of anti-Fascists, issued a manifesto yesterday calling upon the new Italian Government to make peace and oust the Germans.

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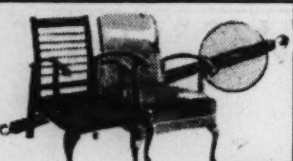
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The Family Council: Democracy In Action in the Home

The Family Forum

From "Your Child's World," published monthly by The Book House for Children

We are apt to consider parents ideal who provide their children with the best of food, clothing, shelter, education, recreation, and in short, a superior environment. The main factor in child-parent relationship, however, is often pushed into the background or entirely overlooked, namely, that we must also take time to live with our children. With the best of everything around the child, he may still just be a "star boarder." We may ask ourselves at night, "How much time was I able to devote entirely to my child today in partnership play, reading, or what not? What new things did I learn about him? How long is it since I devoted my time exclusively to observing his behavior, by himself or in a play-group? Is he coming to me or other members of the family regularly with his confidential inquiries and problems? Or, might it be that I am still a stranger to him?" During the stress of this wartime period, the above questions are more important than ever. We cannot, for instance, take the war away from the child but we can explain it to him and set him right. We ourselves are apt to be unreasonably nervous and tense. The most effective single measure

that I know of, to be sure that we understand our children and ourselves in the family group, is The Family Council. In my own family one weekday evening is definitely set aside for this and nothing short of sickness will cancel it. After an early supper, the Council is called to order in the living room, with proceedings according to Robert's Rules of Order. This Council follows the democratic principle, and majority vote is the rule putting each parent on line with each of her children. Officers have been duly elected at the initial meetings.

We started this Council when the children were very young. We found that for these young ages the best procedure was for the President to call on one member after the other to go before the fireplace and first tell what he or she liked most about everyone else during the past week. This is followed by each being called to tell what he mostly disliked. The "dislikes" were generally voiced profusely and each point called for a general orderly discussion of what might be done to eradicate or minimize it. If Mama has been overly irritated on one occasion, she apologizes; if Daddy has given an unreasonable reprimand or punishment, he apologizes. Where older children are concerned, family finances, the family car, and all such matters might easily be included in the discussion. It is amazing how much all this contributes toward smoother living. Compliments are handed out for improvements in behavior, attendance to the small duties assigned, consideration of others, and it is explained what it all means for happiness in the family group. The Secretary (Mama is always elected for that office in our family) keeps careful minutes which are read in the beginning of each meeting, serving as a reminder.

Being "an equal among equals" under such conditions the child will feel, even after having complained over a refused request, that his case has been given a fair hearing. The fact that by and by everyone sees the reason and the necessity of a certain group discipline actually dissipates the resistance to it. We parents will be able to let the children see a little of our side of the disciplinary and authority problem and we gain an insight into the effectiveness of our guidance program so that we can easily make necessary readjustments and effect improvements. The value of such orderly discussion over a refused request or repressive disciplinary measures needs no comment. It is remarkable how misunderstandings might be cleared up and how new motivations for better ways of behavior.



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ing and doing things will come from the children themselves. This Council, properly arranged and executed in each home, is really democracy in action. We shall have to give as serious consideration to what little Mary says as we expect her to give to what we say.

We usually conclude the meeting with a short entertainment arranged by one of the small children appointed as "program chairman" for the evening. Such entertainment should be simple—a song, a dance, group singing, a story, etc.

It will be found that during the following week, the children will recall discussions and decisions from the last meeting having a bearing on present immediate problems. Mama and Daddy may likewise refer to the decisions which the children themselves have made. It is our experience that the Family Council has been a main source of happy comradeship and mutual understanding.

Let us remember that the family as a whole is no happier than its least happy member.

Martin L. Reymert,
Director, Moseheart Laboratory for Child Research, Moseheart, Md.

Through the Editor's Window

"Adopting" an Old World University
By Mellicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An idea that seems to have color, appeal to the heart, and genuine usefulness, is the one suggested by Dr. Felix Gross and Professor Reinhold Schairer, that universities in the United States "adopt" individually those universities of Europe that have been suppressed or otherwise abused by the Axis.

Describing the plan, William Marston Seabury in an article in New Europe emphasizes that the adoption would be symbolic rather than financial. As Drs. Gross and Schairer originally suggested, a room would be dedicated to the European university as a Hall of Honor. Here the flag, banners, coats of arms of the university would be assembled and held in safe keeping until all is well again.

A solemn service of adoption would be held. To this would come representatives of the government in exile of the country to which the university belonged.

From then on, from time to time, other ceremonies would take place, such as broadcasts of encouragement to the people of that country, the broadcast made from the Hall of Honor. One sees, too, that lectures, concerts, sings, receptions honoring distinguished guests of that nation, and other events could also take place there.

The students would be made familiar with the glorious history and traditions of their adopted university and would inscribe in memory and perhaps in some

printed or tablet form the story of the sacrifices, even the martyrdom, of its faculty and students.

Deep wells of good will and friendship are glimpsed as a result of such a plan. Suppose, for example, your own university were to arrange through the Czech government-in-exile to adopt the University of Prague. What a wealth of associations with Czechs here and abroad might come of it! Czechs traveling would stop to see the "Room, Refugee Czech students might be enabled to study here, or a professor invited to serve on the faculty. The art, music, literature of the Czechs would find welcome on the campus. Artists and exhibits, special concerts and speakers would find hospitality.

The original plan, according to Mr. Seabury, does not include gifts of money—and probably, as a plan, this is well. But knowing Americans, we are convinced that the university in the United States would not stop short of taking an active part after the war in helping the adopted university to get on its feet again—and financially as well as in other ways.

William Seabury lists and sketches the unhappy recent history and present circumstances of some of the great universities of Europe. See them past by: Cracow, Warsaw, Prague, Comenius, Belgrade, Athens; Utrecht, Oslo, Louvain and Ghent; Liege, Leiden, Grenoble, Copenhagen, the Sorbonne! And still they come.

It would seem a privilege to adopt one of these great schools, to give its history, traditions, and dreams, an understanding shelter and a secure home in the hearts and minds of one's own New World university body. We hope, therefore, that this article will reach the very faculty, students, or alumni who may be persuaded to consider the plan.

Textbooks in Primary Reading Now Gay

Textbooks in primary reading have changed as drastically as have the methods of teaching reading. Most of these books are now interesting story-books—colorful and gay. The charm of the stories and the attractiveness of their illustrations give children an added incentive for wanting to learn to read.

Children's Bulletin

A Sea Scout Boys Club Under The Eye of the Royal Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stonehouse, Glos.
As we approached the training ship Severn, a "stone frigate" moored by the Stroudwater Canal, a sentry came smartly to attention and saluted. It is firmly moored, as it consists of an old steeple, with a granary above, harness and coachman's rooms, and the Governor's cottage across the yard. Adapted by the cadets themselves, this makes a trim "ship." On the granary floor there is a quarter-master's deck, with steering wheel, ship's bell, lights and jackstaff for the ensign, and a long upper deck which can be fitted on occasion as a rifle range, a chapel, gymnasium, or a dance floor.

S-Severn was formally launched by Rear Admiral Vivian, C.B., Admiral Commanding Reserves, in November, 1942, and is the first "ship" in England to pass into the frehold possession of a Sea Scout Boys Club.

Stroud Sea Cadets are justly proud. The money for purchase was guaranteed by the Stroud Rotary Club, and the whole has been collected or earned by the unit, which was founded in 1937 and has become the parent of units at Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Cirencester. The whole county contingent numbers over 500 cadets.

Stroud, the center of a population of 40,000 persons within a radius of seven miles, is allowed a maximum quota of 70 cadets, for whom the Admiralty supplies uniforms and an annual cash allowance. The active officers—two lieutenants and one sub-lieutenant of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve—are on duty every week night and after the war. Practically every summer there are week-end camps for sailing and rowing on the Gloucester Ship Canal. There the corps has a fleet of six boats. Boys remain in the corps from 14-17 years of age, and over 100 cadets from Stroud are now serving in the forces, mainly in the Navy, where they quickly get promotion.

Classes include navigation, Morse, semaphore, engineering, recruits' instruction, rope climbing, citizenship, life-saving and general education.

There are two full parade nights

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Earning Your Way? Now It Is 'Wanted: Students for Jobs'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Working Your Way Through College Is a Cinch Now." This headline which recently appeared in Chicago papers may bring a wistful sigh from the man who fired furnaces, washed windows, and mowed miles of lawns, and from the woman who tended babies and did housework while acquiring a college degree. In the past, colleges had to work hard to find jobs for students. Today, they are hard put to it to find students for jobs, and hundreds of requests for well-paying part-time jobs go unfilled. Reading of "hours at the students' convenience" and "excellent rates of pay," old timers will recall the days when they were glad enough to pass up football games and dances in order to earn a few dollars to apply on the next semester's tuition.

For housework and manual labor, jobs now go begging as students accept better paying and more pleasant positions as stenographers, sales clerks, chemists, engineers, statisticians, accountants, laboratory experts, and for all types of office work. Women with some professional, secretarial, or technical training are especially in demand and employers are glad to have them work when they find it convenient to come. They have come a long way from the days when they didn't want to bother with college students because they were considered "too young and not dependable."

College officials adopt a typical academic attitude. They look upon the jobs as new and promising occupational fields suddenly opened to college students with very little training. Formerly part-time jobs were just money earners. Now they offer valuable experience in business and industry which can be gained while students are still learning. They give students a chance to prove

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The Gift of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT THE AGES mankind has found gift giving a means for the expression of thankfulness and kindred qualities. Kindness, love, affection, gratitude, joy, appreciation, and magnanimity often find expression humanly through the giving of gifts. Regardless of the material value of the gift, unselfish giving not only blesses the receiver, but is a joy to the giver. Nothing humanly known or shared, however, can ever equal the gifts of God, which He bountifully and continuously bestows upon His children.

As we recognize and appreciate the good nature and kindly thoughts of a generous friend, neighbor, or relative, how much more should we be cognizant of, and grateful for, the infinite goodness, impartial love, and unfailing tenderness of God, our heavenly Father. Everyone is blessed by gaining an understanding of the true nature of God, who is eternal, unchanging, divine Love.

The Apostle Paul speaks of the gifts of God in no uncertain manner, declaring that these gifts are for every man. In the first epistle to the Corinthians (7:7) he writes, "But every man hath his proper gift of God, one after this manner, and another after that." In the twelfth chapter we find this encouraging and explanatory statement: "For to one is given by the Spirit the word of wisdom; to another the word of knowledge by the same Spirit; to another faith by the same Spirit; to another the gifts of healing by the same Spirit; . . . but all these worketh that one and the selfsame Spirit, dividing to every man severally as he will."

In this crucial period of history, when the forces of evil would overthrow and destroy all righteousness, it is well for mankind to recognize and utilize, at all times, and under all circumstances, God's gifts of wisdom and understanding. The wisdom of God is available to everyone who seeks it through honest, earnest, and scientific prayer. Worldly wisdom, void of the Christ-consciousness, leads but to disappointment. But the wisdom which is an attribute of God, Spirit, is capable of furnishing the unerring direction, the unfailing protection, as well as the enlightened discernment, which lead to successful accomplishment.

It is better to trust God than to lean upon mere human understanding. In fact, as human understanding is abandoned, and the individual gains and relies upon divine understanding, the reign of harmony is established in his affairs, and he experiences more and more of good. Centuries ago, Solomon set an example worthy of emulation by all citizens of the

present time. He prayed earnestly to God for "an understanding heart." His prayer was answered; he became very wise, accomplished a mighty work, and experienced great prosperity.

Christian Science, as discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, is a gift of God to this age and all future ages. The infinite blessings of this Science are now apparent to many persons in many lands; but when it is more generally understood and practiced, other unnumbered thousands of the children of men will experience freedom, health, abundance, harmony, and peace before unknown. Christian Science is an effectual help in cases of sinful indulgence, as well as in cases of bodily discord and disease.

There are no secrets in gaining an understanding of this Science, or in demonstrating it. Mrs. Eddy declares in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 349), "Christian Science is a divine largess, a gift of God—understood by and divinely natural to him who sits at the feet of Jesus clothed in truth, who is putting off the hypothesis of matter because he is conscious of the aliveness of God—looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith."

Christ Jesus understood and demonstrated genuine Christianity, which includes present and eternal salvation from sin, sickness, death, as well as from all other discordant conditions of human experience. During the period of his earthly ministry, he proved what Christian Science is proving today, that sickness is an illusion, or dream of mortal sense, never a fact of immortality. When one awakens from a dream he learns its unreality. Mrs. Eddy declares in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 230): "But if sickness and sin are illusions, the awakening from this mortal dream, or illusion, will bring us into health, holiness, and immortality. This awakening is the forever coming of Christ, the advanced appearing of Truth, which casts out error and heals the sick. This is the salvation which comes through God, the divine Principle, Love, as demonstrated by Jesus."

The practical salvation which Jesus presented for the help of all mankind leads to the demonstration of eternal life; and of all God's gracious gifts, none could be greater than eternal life. St. Paul, in his epistle to the Romans (6:23), assures us that "the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY RUSSIAN MINIATURE

MEDIEVAL RUSSIAN ART, like the art of the Middle Ages throughout Europe, served the church. Pictures painted on walls, executed on panels (icons), and inscribed on pages aimed to teach the Biblical texts and inculcate reverence and understanding. The Russian art of fresco painting was formal and austere, after the manner and mood of the Byzantine. The icon painting reduced the picture in size and domesticated ecclesiastical art. The miniature picture which illustrated sacred books was influenced by the decorative style of the icon.

In the sixteenth century there were estab-

lished in Moscow "Workshops of the Czar." Master craftsmen came from western Europe and printing was introduced in Russia. Czar Ivan the Terrible (1533-1584) was actively interested in the accomplishments of these workshops, and he himself commissioned a number of works. Many Russian chronicles were prepared with illustrations. They began with the record of creation and advanced through world history, culminating in the Muscovite saga. Needless to say, world history was made to converge on the achievement of the Czar. There were prepared also Lives of the Saints, of the Prophets, the Gospels, and the Book of Psalms.

This miniature describes "The Scattering of Mankind on the Face of the Earth" after the episode of the Tower of Babel. Seventy-two families are shown dispersed and settled over the face of the earth. It is one of a series of illustrations in miniature from "The Book of Moses," a large illuminated chronicle which was executed in the workshops at the request of Czar Ivan the Terrible.

This reproduction has been made from a folio which was published in Moscow in 1934 by the Academia Press, containing one hundred reproductions in color of miniatures primarily from the middle of the sixteenth century. "The Book of Moses" was formerly in the Rumyantsev Library, but it is now in the Lenin Library of the U. S. S. R. in Moscow.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Such Is the Tempo of Igarka

A COASTLINE, snow-blown and icebound in the winter of the polar night, fogbound and moss-grown in the summer of the polar day—that is the coastline of the Siberian Arctic. Until a relatively recent date the Siberian Arctic, which embraces the vast territory of the lower valleys of the Ob, Yenisei, and Lena rivers north of latitude 62° N., and sweeps across the north of Soviet Asia from the Yamal Peninsula to the Chukotka headland, was the home only of northern nomads, of the polar bear, the lean plains wolf and the arctic fox, with civilized man a rare and curious visitor.

After the visits of explorers new names would appear on the arctic map to record some discovery: Bering Strait in honor of Vitus Bering, a Dane in Russian employ; Cape Dezhnev at the northeastern end of Asia, named after its Cossack discoverer; Asia's northernmost Cape, Chelyushkin, rounded first by a Russian Baltic midship-

man and not visited again for 140 years; the De Long Islands, located by an American, Captain George Washington De Long, and reached by man again after 56 years; Dickinson Island, north of the Yenisei estuary, which takes its name from the Swede Oscar Dickinson; and Franz Josef Land. . . .

Then, fifteen years ago, towns began to spring up along the coast at or near the mouths of the Siberian rivers, and the airplane, the radio, and the icebreaker began to open the Arctic to commerce and industry. Permanent polar research centers were established, seas were opened, and ports were built to accommodate ships. The Arctic began to throb with human activity. We have seen it.

We reached the port of Igarka after a six-day steamboat trip down the Yenisei from Krasnoyarsk. The site of the harbor had been chosen because it afforded a convenient place for river craft to transfer cargo to and from ocean-going vessels, which steam up the Yenisei from the Kara Sea 420 miles to the north. When we arrived, there were eight large transports in the harbor: some from England, one from South Africa, the rest from Scandinavian countries. All had reached Igarka via the Northern Seaway: a week's voyage under icebreaker convoy from Murmansk; eleven days from London.

"Every year, the first glimpse of steamer smoke wafting across the broad river," said a fellow passenger, a resident of Igarka, "brings us a thrill of joy. For nine months the Arctic is closed by polar ice, and we don't see any big ships. During that time we stock the yards with sawn wood. And then, in early summer, one after the other the ships arrive! What a bustle and stir! Everybody goes down to the quay. . . ."

"The town certainly looks big," we said, admiring the city that sprawled for four miles along the sheltered harbor.

"Yes, but you couldn't get lost in it," laughed the Igarkian. "Nevertheless, it has a population of 20,000, and Dawson City of Klondike fame had, in its heyday, only 10,000 inhabitants. Igarka is the largest town within 300 miles. Yet we're near to everything. We fly!"

That's the tempo of Igarka, a tempo of rapid growth. The first steps to build this port were taken in 1928. The ground was then covered with dwarf trees and tundra bush through which prowled bears, wolves, and polar fox. From "Soviet Asia," by RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES and ANDREW J. STEIGER (New York: Dial Press.)

Stars Over the Steppes

nothing—a voice beside me echoed my thoughts.

"How marvelous an organization! So many worlds, each going its own way, some so fast; yet no one interfering with the other."

"Turning my head, I saw a man sitting on a stone, staring like myself up at the spangled sky."

"Good-evening, Brother," I whispered, loath to interrupt his meditations.

"Good-evening, Master," he answered, without moving.

"Silence enticed us both as before. Each in his own manner continued to commune with beauty beyond speech, as gently night drew in, laid her hands upon our shoulders, hiding our shapes, shielding them within her capes."

"Often after, at the edge of that little lake, we met, the castle's carpenter and I, at the end of our day's work. Far from the sound of hammers and chisels, we sat in the peace of night, two shadows topping two stones. Hours would pass without a single utterance. On rare occasions, the carpenter seemed impelled to volubility. A fellowship grew between us, born of our morning labors and our evening dreams."

"Above us and above the tower-tall trees the moon floated, a ball of brilliance, clustered round with stars."

"Such glory of the sky no man can describe," of a sudden the carpenter remarked. "Perhaps Pushkin, yes. Shakespeare, too, speaks of such a night; but less well. Maybe the fault is not his, for English is not so truly a language of the soul as our Russian. Our Pushkin had not a long career. The other hardly longer. Look what they have left the world—many noble words, made in so short a time. Already I am far older than they. All my days I have made the chips fly. But the sound of my hammer and saw will not always be heard. Human life is strange. Stars and words are also chips, yet they endure long."

Opposite me on the sofa, the old Russian lifted his napkin, patted his red lips and white beard.

"Surprising talk for a laborer, you, Madame from America, may say." His candid eyes searched mine interrogatively. "In a land of machines, men's minds no doubt function differently. You asked me about my country. I am recounting what happened there. This was under the Czar. Poetry is no new trait of the Russian soul, but part of its antique heritage from the steppes of the East, over which stars in their glory never cease to shine."

MARIE VALLENCE

Transocean Flight

It was today when we took off. We passed three ships along the way. We passed a fisher under sail. Still outward bound from yesterday. The stars were shining just as clear. One night ago, one world from here.

CHARLES MALAM

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A catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request.

ДАР БОЖИЙ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

На протяжении веков человечество находило в религиозных верованиях средство для выражения благодарности и иных добродетельных качеств. Благодарность, любовь, расположение, благодарность, радость, признательность и великодушные чувства находят свое выражение в человеческом смысле в религиозных верованиях. Независимо от материальной ценности подарка, бескорыстное подношение не только благословляет получателя, но и является радостью для дарителя. Однако, ничто, что люди знают или чувствуют, не может даже сравниться с дарами Бога, коими Он щедро и беспрерывно наделяет нас Своими.

Если мы признаем и ценим доброту и ласковые мысли щедрого друга, соседа или родственника, насколько больше следовало бы нам осознать и быть признательными за бесконечную доброту, беспрестанную любовь и непреложную нежность Бога, небесного Отца. Благодарность тот, кто приобретает понимание истинной природы Бога, который есть вечная, неизменная, божественная Любовь.

Апостол Павел говорит о дарах Бога весьма определенно, заявляя, что дары эти предназначаются каждому. В первом послании к Коринфянам (7:7) он пишет: "Но каждый имеет свое дарование от Бога, один так, другой иначе". В двенадцатой главе мы находим следующее объяснение и пояснительное заявление: "Одному дается Духом слово мудрости, другому слово знания, тем же Духом; одному вера, тем же Духом; иному дары исцеления, тем же Духом; . . . Все же сие производит один и тот же Дух, раздавая каждому особе, как ему угодно".

В этот тяжелый период истории, когда силы зла пытаются искоренить и уничтожить все праведное, человечество полезно полагаться и пользоваться всегда и при всяких обстоятельствах Божиими дарами мудрости и понимания. Мудрость Бога доступна каждому, кто ищет ее путем честной, ревностной и научной молитвы. Мирская мудрость, земная мудрость Христа, ведет только к разочарованию. Но мудрость, которая является свойством Бога, Духа, в состоянии дать человеку безошибочное направление, непреложную защиту, также как и просвещенное восприятие, которые ведут к успешным достижениям.

Лучше полагаться на Бога, нежели опираться на чисто человеческое понимание. Действительно, по мере того как индивидуум покладает человеческое понимание и приобретает и полагается на божественное понимание, гармония поддается в его делах и он переживает все больше и больше хорошего. Много веков тому назад Соломон поддал стойкий подражания пример для всех граждан нынешнего времени. Он ревностно желал Бога и "сердце разумное". Его молитва была исполнена; он стал весьма мудрым, выполнял великую работу и достиг большого богатства.

Христианская Наука, как она открыта и основана Мари Бекер Эдди, является даром Бога современному веку и всем будущим векам. Бескорыстные благословения этой Науки ныне очевидны для многих людей во многих странах; но, когда эта Наука будет более широко понята и применена на практике, другие неисчислимые тысячи детей рода человеческого испытают свободу, здоровье, обилие, гармонию и покой, неведомые до тех пор. Христианская Наука является действительной помощью как в случаях греховных слабостей так и в случаях немощности и болезненности тела.

Нет никаких секретов в приобретении понимания этой Науки или в выражении ее. М-р. Эдди заявляет в своем труде "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (стр. 349): "Христианская Наука—божественная щедрость, дар Бога, подательная и божественно божественная для того, кто сидит у ног Иисуса обаятельного в истины,

кто отвергает гипотезу материи или об осознает всеобъемлемость Бога—дарная на начальнике и совершенства веры, Иисуса".

Христос Иисус являл и выявлял истинное Христианство, которое заключает в себе настоящее и вечное спасение от греха, болезни и смерти, а также и от всех иных истероничных условий людского опыта. В течении своего служения на земле, он доказал то, что ныне доказывает Христианская Наука, а именно, что болезнь—иллюзия, или сновидение смертного чувства, а отнюдь не факт бесмертия. Когда человек пробуждается от сна, он познает его недействительность. М-р. Эдди заявляет в "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 230): "Но если болезнь и грех—иллюзия, то пробуждение от этого смертного сна или иллюзии приведет нас к здоровью, святости и бессмертию. Это пробуждение есть непрелестное пришествие Христа, более совершенное явление Истины, которая изгоняет заблуждение и исцеляет больных. Это—спасение, которое приходит через Бога, божественный Принцип, Любовь, как это было выявлено Иисусом".

Практическое спасение, которому Иисус поучал на помощь всему человечеству, ведет к выявлению вечной жизни; и из всех милостивых даров Божьих не может быть большего, нежели дар вечной жизни. Св. Павел, в своем послании к Римлянам (6:23), заявляет нас, что "дар Божий—жизнь вечная во Христе Иисусе, Господе нашем".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мари Бекер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобрести в читальном Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получить, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Written Word's Central Function

THE LETTER one writes another in business, friendship or affection reveals something or other; it captures and transfers ideas, thoughts, feelings, and the like. The news story reveals events and, as we shall see, is usually written to a simple standard formula. The magazine article or other feature reveals

Evening Birds

Out of the canebreaks now, the woodcock rise on whistling wings; white-throated sparrows sleep in Spanish moss; a redbird sings his clear night call. The robins are changing swamps; the wood ducks cry and flute-like from each lagoon and pond comes the reply. Grackles and blackbirds roost in delta marshes, vultures take heavy flight, and, deep in the swamp, the great horned owl speaks his lonely note to night.

ULRICH TROUBETZKOY

'I Saw Munda Shelled... I Counted 200 Allied Planes in the Air'

French Food Crisis Rising to Catastrophe

Enormous drain on supplies by German seizures of bread, milk, meats, and fruit leaves little for French civilian population—Hunger marches directed against Vichy's handling of food distribution.

Food for Freedom

Twenty-ninth article in a series

By Egon Kaskel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nazi pillaging of French food and the breakdown of Vichy's distributive system are chief factors among many that have brought France to the edge of a food catastrophe. Details are given in the following article as part of The Christian Science Monitor's world-wide food survey.

Reports from neutral sources indicate that in recent days the French food situation has reached its most critical point since the German occupation. An article published in the Swiss newspaper Basler Nachrichten pointed out that "a catastrophe seemed inevitable if help does not come fast."

The cause of this new and dangerous deterioration of the French food supply, the paper declared, is that "the Germans have carted away enormous quantities of bread, milk, butter, meat, fruits, vegetables, etc., so that it has become impossible for the French population to be fed on the small remainder."

There can be no doubt that—as the food situation in Germany itself has become more strained—Nazi authorities in the occupied countries are endeavoring to carry out Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's threat in the case of a European food shortage the Germans would not be the first to starve.

An agreement made between the Vichy Government and German authorities in August, 1942, provided for the delivery of 28,000,000 bushels of wheat, 44,000,000 bushels of other cereals, 200,000 tons of meat, considerable quantities of potatoes, fodder, milk, butter, etc. During 1943, the Germans again have increased their demands for French food deliveries, ordering, for instance, delivery of 70,000 supplementary tons of meat.

More German Soldiers
Moreover, since the Allied armies in French North Africa threaten metropolitan France from across the Mediterranean, German military forces occupying France have been increased considerably.

While in 1942 German armies in France were estimated at 250,000 to 300,000 men, today they are reported to number 500,000 to 750,000 men of all services. The Germans are requisitioning large quantities of additional foodstuffs to supply the Nazi troops. Probably more than 100,000 German civilians have arrived in French cities after their homes were destroyed by Allied bombing raids. This new strain on French supplies is felt particularly at a moment when food shipments from North Africa have been completely cut off by the Allied occupation of these French colonies.

German pressure on French food supply, however, is not the only reason why food rations in France have been reduced so much as to endanger the very life of the French population. Many agricultural products, such as milk, butter and meat, have become completely unavailable. Crows which in French cities are demonstrating against the critical food situation and which are organizing hunger marches are protesting not only against German plundering of France, but also are abusing the Vichy Government for being unable to cope with the problem of adequate food distribution.

In fact, the deterioration of the French food situation is almost as much due to the rapidly spreading delivery strike of the French peasants and to the chaotic trans-

portation problem as it is to the increased food extortion on the part of the Nazis. French newspapers—especially those printed in Paris, headquarters of the anti-Vichy collaborationist opposition—are attacking the Vichy Food Ministry and threatening French farmers, who are hiding their products or selling them to the "black market."

The Paris Radio, in a recent broadcast, did not spare words in accusing the Vichy Government for being responsible for the present food crisis. It said: "Scandalous inefficiency is responsible for the food shortage in France. Corruption is paramount in Vichy and government and police officials have a hand in the 'black market.'"

These statements, of course, are partly window dressing on part of the Nazis and their French henchmen who want to direct the anger of the French population against Vichy. On the other hand, it is obvious that Vichy's food organization has collapsed. This collapse is only one aspect of the almost complete breakdown of the entire Vichy administration which has been going on since the total occupation of France. Peasants are refusing to sell their products for inflated Vichy francs, and local authorities are unwilling to enforce unpopular Vichy decrees.

Unequal Distribution
The consequence of this state of affairs is not only that food is generally scarce in France but it is distributed unequally among different sections of the population. While in large industrial centers the people are living on the edge of starvation, the rural population in many sections is at least sufficiently fed. Farmers are hoarding important quantities of food. Wheat is hidden in clandestine silos, herds are driven into the woods and hogs and other animals are fed potatoes and other foodstuffs which are needed badly for human use in the cities.

Vichy not only has been unable to cope with the delivery strike of the peasants and the silent sabotage of its orders by its own officials, but the shortage in transportation facilities has made it impossible to send the foodstuffs where they were most needed. Large numbers of locomotives and railway cars have been requisitioned by German authorities either to be sent to Germany or to be used inside France for the movement of German troops and war materials. Road transportation has been reduced to a minimum by lack of fuel. Important quantities of food have spoiled in railway stations because it was impossible to obtain locomotives and cars to carry it to the cities.

Drought in France

BERN, Switzerland, July 30 (AP)—Paris dispatch in Le Petit Dauphinois quoted the Minister of Agriculture and Food Bonafant yesterday as saying a drought was spreading throughout France and in the south was reaching "disastrous" proportions.

In the Toulon area the drought's equal has not been seen in a hundred years, the dispatch said. The country's already severe food problem was described as aggravated by the "deplorable" lack of fodder and vegetables. The paper also reported from Paris that 65 restaurants were closed in the city during the week for violating food price laws.

1,000,000 Shipyard Workers Denied Pay Boost by NWLB

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The National War Labor Board yesterday denied a general wage increase to more than 1,000,000 employees of the 188 shipyards throughout the country.

Formally confirming an unofficial report several days ago that a request for a pay raise would be rejected, the board declared that no general increases could be granted under its wage stabilization policies.

NWLB called, however, for a review of the wage rate structure and job classifications in the industry under auspices of either the shipbuilding stabilization committee or the NWLB's shipbuilding commission.

While the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, which represented some of the workers, asked only for a general wage increase, the International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, requested a 9 per cent raise and a further payment of 5.83 per cent of a year's wages to meet increased living costs.

In May, 1942, shipyard workers were given a 9 to 13 cents an hour

increase in the Gulf Coast area and eight cents an hour in the Atlantic Coast, Great Lakes and Pacific Coast zones. These increases boosted the hourly wages of skilled mechanics in the four zones to \$12.20.

Admiral Domville

Freed From Prison

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—Admiral Sir Barry Domville, retired, former Director of British Naval Intelligence who has been detained in Brixton Prison under defense regulations since July, 1940, was released yesterday.

Sir Barry and Lady Domville were arrested July 8, 1940. He was taken to Brixton Prison and she to Holloway Prison. She was released after 16 months' detention.

Charges against them were not disclosed.

Sir Barry, who retired in 1936, went to Germany in 1937 to shoot chamois with Heinrich Himmler, head of all German police organizations, and twice before that he was a guest of Adolf Hitler.

He was chairman of the pro-German organization "The Link" but long ago announced it had been dissolved.



Associated Press

Shelling by United States Warships Precedes the Dawn at Munda

Warships of a United States task force fire on the Japanese stronghold at Munda in the central Solomons in a half-hour pre-dawn bombardment. More than 10,000 shells were fired by the cruisers and

destroyers in the action. Light lines at the right are the shells of the main battery salvoes. The attack, including bombardment from the air, was an outstanding example of co-ordination.

Eyewitness: Combined Drive on Munda

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With the United States Forces in the South Pacific

The Monitor's correspondent in the South Pacific appears to have shifted his headquarters, at least for the moment, from a foxhole north of Munda to a war vessel just south of the besieged Japanese base. From this latter vantage point he is able to describe in the following delayed dispatch the near-record air and sea bombardment which was directed against Munda earlier this week.

ABOARD A UNITED STATES WARSHIP SHELLING MUNDA, July 25. Delayed—The three-dimensional war in the South Pacific reached a new climax this morning as the final all-out drive against Munda Airfield got under way.

I stood on the bridge of this warship and witnessed one of the most efficiently co-ordinated naval bombardments, air bombing, artillery barrage, and land assaults that modern warfare has produced. It was naturally unequal in scale to the assaults on Sicily for example, but it was the heaviest combined attack ever launched against the Japanese.

This task-force lay hiding all day before the attack, loading ammunition and fuel within easy range of enemy air attacks. The night before we had carried supplies to our troops at Baeroko and the bombarded area there.

Crew Eager for Mission

Although the crew stood at almost constant battle-station watch for 24 hours, they worked with eager anticipation, loading shells on every inch of deck space, in passageways and even in the officer's showers. Gunners who had become marksmen during previous bombardments listened to last-minute instructions to insure clock-work timing.

Our target was an area of roughly 500 square yards along the beach at Lambetti, just east of Munda Airfield, and a few hundred yards in advance of our waiting ground troops.

Staving off an enemy air interception, the task force's guns opened fire precisely at 6:15 o'clock. On the bridge a gunnery officer quietly gave orders to commence firing.

Immediately flaming tracers connected ships and target, clearing the pre-dawn mists. Across the reefs of Munda massive clouds of smoke began creeping up over the area which had been the toughest obstacle for ground troops.

Smoking guns had not even be-

Radio Tells Japanese

To Push Shipbuilding

By the Associated Press

New York, July 31

The Tokyo Radio told the Japanese people that it was "absolutely essential" that Japan concentrate on shipbuilding if it hoped to capitalize on the rich resources of conquered areas, the Office of War Information reported.

Lack of shipping "determined the fate of Germany in the first World War," the radio broadcast warned, pointing out that lack of transport facilities prevents the shipping of products from Java, Borneo, Burma and other occupied areas to Japan.

Although air losses must be serious and approach or possibly exceed Japan's ability of replacement, the naval damage inflicted is more

Vandegrift Lieutenant General

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Alexander A. Vandegrift, who commanded the Marines at Guadalcanal, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant general and appointed Commanding Officer of the First Marine Amphibious Corps, the Marine Corps announced.

Lieut. Gen. Vandegrift, who was a major general when the Marines landed in the Solomons in August of last year, is the second Marine ever to attain the grade of lieutenant general. The other is Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, now Commandant of Marines.

gun to cool minutes later when bombers came to take over the assault, under which no troops could possibly remain in organized status. As the sun began to appear over the peaks of Southern Georgia wave after wave of Flying Fortresses, Liberators, and Mitchells came streaming through the sunrise and clouds over our task force and onto the target, where they dropped huge loads of bombs.

On their tails came a fresh wave

of Dauntless torpedo planes and Avenger divebombers making a preliminary run to draw out antiaircraft fire and then peeling off one by one like a peacetime air circus, diving a few hundred yards from the target to release their missiles.

At one time I counted more than 200 planes in the air overhead—by far the heaviest concentration of air power yet hurled against a single Japanese position.

important both for the immediate and distant future.

If figures of enemy naval concentrations recently given by a well-informed source are anywhere near accurate, then, the Japanese attempts to reinforce Vila coupled with our successful attacks against their shipping at Buin Faisi must deeply affect their whole naval position.

According to the figures mentioned above, the enemy has lost a large percentage of his light cruiser and destroyer strength which was known to be at sea at the beginning of June with his various fleets, in the North Pacific, in home waters, in the Carolines and Marshalls, in the Solomons and in the Netherlands East Indies. Provided the Japanese haven't considerable reserves in these two classes of warships, such a naval loss must seriously affect the striking power of one or more of all of the enemy's fleets.

Enemy Fleet's Strength
At no time has Japan had a fleet based on Rabaul or Buin Faisi of sufficient strength to enable it to lose three light cruisers and 24 destroyers and still remain in existence. Some of these ships must have been, and replacements certainly will have to be, drawn from other naval forces and in so doing those naval forces must have been weakened.

In fact, however you look at it, our recent naval successes in the Solomons have produced repercussions right back to the Japanese main fleet in home waters which fundamentally is the foundation of its mobility since big ships, which are the ultimate arbiters in naval warfare, can only operate successfully with adequate destroyer protection. Conversely, with the enemy's striking power diminished, opportunities for freer action on the part of the United States Fleet is increased.

New Fields Opened
It would, in fact, be not too optimistic to say that our naval victories in the Solomons have opened a way, by limiting the enemy's fleet maneuverability, to more promising fields of adventure for our task forces.

If, then, our war is to bring the enemy to action and defeat him or

Precisely at 6:45 a. m., the air bombardment ended and fresh puffs of smoke from ground mortars marked the beginning of the land assault. Before them lay the smoking ruins of a once formidable defense setup. In half an hour thousands of pounds of shells and bombs together with untold tons of howitzer fire which kept up a ceaseless barrage, landed on the target.

The enemy probably knew it presaged a ground drive but before they could recover and organize a fresh defense spearhead, our assault troops had spanned the safety area between the former lines and the bombarded area.

It was later learned that the northern end of our lines managed a flanking movement which in one day wiped out 14 blockhouses. Hitherto it had taken a matter of days to reduce one of these concrete improvisations buttressed with palm logs and coral.

inflict damaging losses on him, then so far the Southwest Pacific offensive has been highly successful. This is particularly so when the damage we have done to the Japanese in the past two weeks has been in the two directions that count most toward victory in this war theater.

It cannot be emphasized too often that co-ordination of sea and air power is a cardinal factor in the Battle of the Pacific. Land forces are essential and important ancillaries to success but their function is primarily to follow where sea and air forces have blazed the way. Japanese troops can be sealed up in their scattered island strongholds, providing we can cut them off from their supply and reinforcement by our air and sea blockade. This uncom-

fortable fact the Japanese learned at Guadalcanal and Buna; and they are having another grim proof of it in their battered defenses at Munda.

Japanese on New Guinea
The only way they can now save their 5,000 to 10,000 men in New Georgia from inevitable doom is by breaking through our sea and air stranglehold. With a score of ships lining the bottom of Kula Gulf and tattered skeletons of a hundred planes littering the jungles and beaches of the Solomons, their chances of raising the siege are vanishing into a limbo of forgotten things. The same, to a lesser degree, is so at Salamaua.

In the light of this, the significance of the successes of the past three weeks in the air and on the sea in the Southwest Pacific becomes more sharply defined. In a long view, the Pacific war will be decided when the Japanese fleet is no longer able to defend the seas around its new empire and convoy the sinews of war upon which its existence depends. If you could eliminate the enemy's main fleet, the bells tolling for the demise of Japanese imperialism would already be heard.

As it is, with each warship sent to the bottom and with each plane hurled in flames to the ground, the cement that holds together the enemy's defensive positions shows one more crack, always provided the rate of destruction is greater than the power of replacement.

Thus, however slow the progress on land at Munda and Salamaua may seem, the new Southwest Pacific offensive already shows valuable results.

The second attempt occurred at the end of July last year when 110 Japanese planes blitzed United States bases in Central China. The Japanese lost 18 planes; the Americans two.

The third attempt was made a

AMGOT Rules Sicily With Aid of Citizens

Allied military government follows closely behind troops to organize civilian activities—Many officials kept in office and people co-operate fully—Water, electricity, and food restored.

WITH THE AEF IN SICILY, July 31 (AP)—The Civil Affairs Section of the American Seventh Army is putting each Sicilian city back on its feet within a few hours after combat troops take it.

A number of British and American officers landed with the assault troops on invasion day, assigned to relieve combat forces of the job of administering captured enemy territory.

In fact, they have followed so closely after the charging troops that in one instance Lieut. Col. Charles Poletti, former Governor of New York, who is on the staff of the AMGOT—Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory—found himself the only American left in a town captured only a few minutes before. Colonel Poletti made a speech. The people cheered. And everything was fine.

When the first forces enter a city they may find it without water or electricity, its police force inactive, and its people short of food.

No Food Shortage

The first thing they do is to get in touch with the Mayor and Chief of Police. They hire men to clean up the streets and, as soon as possible, they get the water supply and electric system functioning. So far they have found no real shortage of food.

Although most high-ranking Fascist officials have fled to the mainland, a few of their measures, including their food rationing system, have been retained temporarily. This provides a daily bread ration ranging from 200 grams for nonworkers to 800 grams for heavy laborers.

"The people have not objected to our keeping these restrictions in force because they know it is for the general welfare," Colonel Poletti explained.

"We have the food situation well in hand, but we have to proceed cautiously because we do not know what shortages we will face in large cities."

AMGOT enforces the decrees of Military Governor Sir Harold Alexander, field commander of the Allied forces in Sicily. AMGOT is the first joint venture of the two governments in running occupied territory and it is functioning smoothly.

Proclamations Posted

Proclamations governing the behavior of persons in occupied zones, printed in Italian and English, have been posted in public places. "So far no violations of any

kind have come to our attention, and it has been unnecessary to invoke any punishment because these people are co-operating heartily," said Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, of Grand Junction, Colo., who helped organize AMGOT and who is the highest participating American officer.

Italian public officeholders have been ordered to continue to carry out their duties except a few ardent Fascist sympathizers.

These have been dismissed, and of course all Fascist officials are out of their jobs with the official dissolution of the Fascist Party by order of the Allied High Command.

Fishing Permitted

The Allied policy of allowing the resumption of fishing within certain limits offshore has been one factor in alleviating the food problem. Sicilians subsist chiefly on their own products—bread, tomatoes, almonds, fruits, and cheese. They are short on fats and olive oil. They produce a high grade of olive oil, but in peace times usually sell it and import a cheaper grade of Syrian olive oil for domestic use.

Another Fascist measure being continued is payment of subsidies to wheat farmers to stimulate production. AMGOT is discontinuing the payment of Government allowances to the wives, children, or other dependents of Italian soldiers—for obvious reasons.

"Necessary cases can be given direct relief," Colonel Poletti said. "As Sicily can exist on its own food supply, we don't plan to bring in any food at this time. Later we will bring in soap, medicines, diesel oil and other products."

Colonel Poletti's parents were Italian-born, and he studied at the University of Rome and speaks Italian fluently. He has found this of great benefit in his work. Although much of his dealing is with human distress, he has found that his job also has a lighter side.

"For instance," he said, "one man had to avert a municipal crisis over the removal of two slain horses by going out with an Italian cart and helping dispose of them himself. Another time, the Army wanted 500 laborers and called on us to help. We sent the town crier around to announce that jobs were open, but then had to send an officer along to protect him because, when crowds gathered around to hear him, the military police started to arrest him for causing a disturbance. They did not know that that's the way you tell news in Sicilian towns where there are no newspapers."

Brilliant Victory Won in Asia By 14th American Air Force

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, July 31—During the month just passed the China theater saw the heaviest air activity of the war. The result was a brilliant victory for the 14th United States Air Force which shot down 57 Japanese planes, confirmed, while the American lost only the aircraft.

Both sides took advantage of the clear summer sky to send out larger bombing formations than ever before. But the American victory lies not only in the imposing figures of 59 to 3.

Equally if not more important is the fact that the Japanese did little damage beyond pounding a few holes in American air fields, while American bombers succeeded in destroying about 60,000 tons of shipping which Japan can ill afford to lose.

This is due to the fact that all attacking Japanese forces were intercepted by the Americans whose harassing activities made accurate bombing impossible, while out of 15 heavy American fighters against objectives between the Yangtze River and Northern Indo-China, the Japanese attempted interception in only three cases.

The exceptions were two American raids against Hankow on July 25 and 26 when the 14th Air Force destroyed 13 Japanese planes, confirmed, and a Liberator raid against Samah Bay in Formosa on July 27 when American gunners shot down 13 zeros for certain.

All other 14th Air Force raids against the Japanese were unopposed.

Informed observers say Japan's desperate blitz against the American Central China air bases between July 23 and 27 was motivated by fear—fear that the rapidly growing 14th Air Force will extend its bombing to Japan itself.

Since Pearl Harbor the Japanese have tried to wipe out American planes in China and Burma. At the end of December, 1941, Japanese craft tried to wipe out the famous American Volunteer Group at Rangoon. The Japanese lost 35 planes; the AVG two.

The second attempt occurred at the end of July last year when 110 Japanese planes blitzed United States bases in Central China. The Japanese lost 18 planes; the Americans two.

The third attempt was made a

few days ago, when the Japanese hurled "more and better" planes than ever before against American bases in Kwangsi and Hunan.

During four dog fights between July 23 and 27 the Japanese lost 31 planes, confirmed. Meanwhile, the Japanese during the past week conducted five heavy raids in which they employed 50 planes against three small towns near the China coast, namely Pucheng in Southern Chekiang; Kwangteh in Northern Kiangsi; and Kenou in Northern Fukien.

Observers say these raids can have only one meaning—the Japanese fear that the Americans will employ Fukien, Kiangsi or Chekiang air bases for bombing Japan proper. Observers pointed out the rainy season "for these areas over a week ago."

The purpose of the American bombing was to stab at Japan's weakest point—communications. Reports from occupied territories stress that the Japanese, due to the shipping shortage, have been forced to rely more upon the railroads. The Saigon-Haiphong railroad is one of the most important lines since it brings Thailand's and Southern Indo-China's products to Haiphong, where they are shipped.

Knowing this, the Americans conducted the heaviest bombings seen in this area against Haiphong shipping and railroad areas. In the past month Liberators made seven raids against Haiphong, destroying at least 30,000 tons of shipping, tearing up railroad yards, destroying docks, warehouses and a cement factory.

The Americans here did some of the most accurate bombing of the war, since they were unopposed. Liberators on July 27 smashed over 10,000 tons of Japanese shipping on Hainan Island. Medium bombers and pursuit planes which strafed and bombed Canton, Hong Kong and the river area of Hankow as well as objectives near the Salween River in Yunnan, destroyed an additional 10,000 tons of shipping.

All these air victories which prove the Americans' growing air superiority in this war theater—despite inferiority in numbers—greatly encouraged the Chinese who realize that the first step in defeating Japan must be the destruction of Japanese air power as well as shipping.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Heed Chaucer and Rehearse

Who-so shall telle a tale after a man,
He moune rebuke, as neigh as ever he
can.
Every word, if it be in his charge,
Al wille he never so rudely ne large;
Or elles he moot telle his tale untrewe,
Or feyne thing, or fynde his wordes newe.

By W. H. Haddon Squire
London

Just as a fine interpretation can make an old work sound new, so can a bad performance make a new work sound nonsense. The ordinary public—"theirs not to reason why, theirs but to come and pay"—are apt to take it for granted that what they hear is exactly that which the composer intended them to hear. Happily, perhaps, they never hear exactly what the composer himself sometimes thinks of his interpreter or interpreters. Has anyone noticed how curiously orchestra players—a case-hardened, pocket-faced lot—look at a composer as he shakes hands with the great man at the desk after a first performance? There are occasions when one would like to know exactly what these assistants of the "Lord High Executioner" are thinking, especially if, failing a cue, they have come in a bar too soon or too late, or even not at all.

But granted accuracy, the interpretation of a new work is always more hazardous than that of the familiar one for which a Toscanini, a Koussevitzky, or a Beecham, has obligingly supplied the model. Too often the hieroglyphic dots and dashes of a new score are born into sound at best but half alive. The fault is not so much in our stars, the conductors, or their underlings, the players, as in conditions which forbid adequate preparation. It is said that Toscanini rehearsed an opera so familiar as "Aida" 25 times and then asked for more rehearsals—and got them. That is the way to make an old work sound new. Colloquially, the quickest way to put years on any old work is to give it just a run through any-old-how.

The art of the interpreter is fragile, fugitive, an art of supremely prodigious magnanimity and no mechanical reproduction can offer the savor of actual performance. But as Arthur Symonds once said, art is concerned only with accomplishment, not with duration. He even claims that "to have created beauty for an instant is to have achieved an equal result in art with one who has created beauty which will last many thousands of years." The fact that the interpreter's art has to be made over again with the same energy,

the same sureness, does not necessarily render it inferior.

If interpretive artists renege for use the beauty that is old, how much more do we rely upon them to reveal that which is new or not yet familiar. This dependence was well illustrated by two concerts given by Walter Goehr at the Wigmore Hall and a Boosey and Hawkes program conducted by Constant Lambert. All three concerts showed the increasing demand for works which take the listener and the interpreter away from the sound-tracks of convention.

This seems to be a sign of the times. Dr. Alan Bush has just drawn our attention to the enormous development of amateur music-making in the U. S. S. R. In 1939 no less than 90,000 candidates entered the amateur competition held in Moscow. Out of this amateur movement has arisen a demand for new works of all kinds, complex and simple. In 1940 no fewer than twenty-nine new productions of operas by Soviet composers were put on, and hundreds of new concert-works performed and published. Everywhere now is an immense public for music of all kinds, and opera and ballet companies are performing works written by local composers in their own local musical style. The expanding demand for new works in the U. S. S. R., as here, is a portent of the birth of a new musical Europe.

The musician can to a large extent separate a new work from its interpretation, though it is not always easy. This distinction, of course, cannot be expected of the ordinary listener. Yet is there a commoner experience than that of hearing familiar classics beautifully played and a new work given—sometimes literally—a scrape-through or scratch performance? The work itself does not by any means always deserve the chilly reception which follows. As already hinted, the remedy is simple and, it may be added, expensive—more rehearsals.

Walter Goehr's programs were packed with interesting material. The first included Dowland's "Lachrimae," transcribed by Peter Warlock; Van Dieren's Sonetto VII of Edmund Spenser's "Amoretti" for tenor and 11 instruments; Weber's Five Movements for String Orchestra (Op. 5); and, once more, Britten's "Les Illuminations." The second concert, given under the auspices of the Society for Cultural Relations with the U. S. S. R., included works by Mussorgsky, Glinka and Tchaikovsky; and, of the newer schools, the following: Shostakovich, Two Pieces for Strings (first performance in England); Knipper, Lyric

Suite; and Verpik, Five Orchestral Pieces (first performance in England).

To look at the Soviet compositions, without disparagement of either conductor or players, 25 or more rehearsals of these works—whether they are worth it or not is quite another question—would have given us a more faithful reflection of their composers' meaning. The early Two Pieces of Shostakovich showed qualities of which the "Leningrad" Symphony is one long dreary denial. Knipper's Suite is occupied by Central Europeans, though the programs assured us that the composer has since rid himself of these visitors and now entertains a more Russian style. Five Orchestral Pieces by Verpik certainly deserved closer acquaintance.

Walter Goehr's bent is rigid, but that perhaps is inevitable when beating time for dear musical life. Insufficient rehearsal beats the conductor with his own stick.

Very much the same criticism applies to the performance of the Weber work and that of the willful, cranky counterpart of Van Dieren's Sonetto.

With the exception of Ravel's Introduction and Allegro for Harp with String Quartet, Flute and Clarinet, the last Boosey and Hawkes concert of the season was devoted to contemporary English music. Constant Lambert is a conductor of wide experience, but this did not enable him always to keep the scale of the performances in a right relationship to the acoustics of an over-reverberant hall. In general the effect was unfinished and coarse. Arnold Bax's bigger works are often choked with musical undergrowth; his Nones is an attractive exception to the usual redundancy.

Early works by Arthur Bliss once more showed how delectable musical wild oats may be in comparison with the calcares of academicians. Warlock's setting of "The Curlew" poems by Yeats envelops the listener in thick Celtic gloom. Elizabeth Lutyens in her new Concerto for Nine Instruments engages oboe, clarinet, bassoon, horn, trumpet, trombone, violin, and cello, in a first-class family row to which one listens with considerable embarrassment. No amount of rehearsal, one fears, would establish domestic unity here.



Dürer Woodcut at Harvard
"Samson and the Lion," recently acquired by the Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge and now on exhibition there.

Lifelike Stage Comes and Goes

By Harold Hobson

London
The playgoer of today, as he sees the curtain rise on "Show Boat" at the Stoll, "The Merry Widow" at His Majesty's, or "Best Bib and Tucker" at the Palladium, excellent entertainments as they are, may imagine that all the old splendor of costume and setting is back once again in the London theater. The ladies wear magnificently colored and extravagantly

designed clothes. The producer manipulates his cast among the marble glories of European embassies, or parades a small army of tenebrous Negroes along a tree-lined river promenade, backed by the electrically glittering facade of a Mississippi steamboat. But if the playgoer is of a critical temperament, he will look closer and then he sees that the facade is only a painted backcloth, and the marble pillars are cardboard pretty much the worse for wear.

I have nothing to say against backcloths. It was in front of a backcloth of a street in Wigan, with the golden emblems of the pawnbroker's shop decorating the middle distance, assisted perhaps by a couple of palms at the end of the stage, that the giants of the music hall used to achieve their triumphs. Baldassarre Peruzzi, as long as 400 years ago, painted backcloths for Roman comedies whose perspective deceived Titian. Garrick and Kean, Kemble and Macready played in front of backcloths. But before the war the painted scene was going out of fashion. Sets were built. They were three-dimensional. They were solid.

This development began on the night of Nov. 11, 1885, when the curtain went up for the first time on Tom Robertson's comedy, "Society," presented by Squire Bancroft and Marie Wilton. "Society" was an immense success. It ran for 150 nights. It marked the beginning of a new era. Hitherto the theater had tried to be as unlike life as possible, to cram into the shortest space of time the maximum number of sensational events.

But Robertson tried to imitate the incidents of ordinary existence, the cadences of casual speech. For the crack of thunder on the blasted Heath Robertson substituted the tinkle of the cups and saucers on the domestic hearth. He also, in "Society," put real knobs on to real doors. This tremendous innovation foreshadowed the doom of lath-and-plaster scenery. It has taken a world war to undo partially the work that Robertson began.

Robertson's plays are rarely staged nowadays, though a few months ago Donald Wolfit presented at the St. James's an entirely re-written version of his "David Garrick." The last Robertson season given in London was at the Coronet Theater, Notting Hill, in the summer of 1910, when his eight plays totaled just over 100 performances.

A slim red paper-backed souvenir of this season was printed, which is not often now come across. It was fortunate the other day to pick up a second-hand copy in the Charing Cross Road for the unexorbitant price of half a crown. It has an article on Robertson himself, which after dwelling on the great hardship he endured in the early part of his career, makes the confident prophecy that his plays "indeed . . . enjoyed today by our parents' children, will be as equally enjoyable to our children's children in the year 2000." Anecdotes of "Caste," an essay of Robertson's on "Theatrical Types," and photographs of Sir John Hare, Sir Squire Bancroft, Sir Henry Irving, and Irene Vanbrugh when she was young.

Especially it dwells on Robertson as a producer, or stage manager, as he less pretentiously called himself. Robertson was the first producer to insist that a rehearsal should include effects as well as speeches. Even so, mishaps occurred in his productions. Twice the kettle which plays such an important part in "Caste" was missing at the critical moment. Once it had to be lowered down the chimney; on the second occasion it was thrust on from the wings.

Kurtz Makes Russians Heard

By Felix Borowski

Chicago
Ravina's fourth week of music brought forth Efrem Kurtz as conductor of the concerts played by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. This director was no stranger to these parts. He had led many a performance of the Ballet Russe

de Monte Carlo in Chicago, and had officiated as guest conductor at a concert of the Orchestral Association last April. Mr. Kurtz is one of those symphonic leaders from whom, for some unexplained reason, comparatively little is expected, and who delivers a great deal. His week at Ravina was a pronounced success, for he had the orchestra securely in hand, possessed admirable ideas in regard to interpretation, and offered programs that contained novelty as well as worth.

The opening performance (July 20) contained as its principal offering the "Fantastic" Symphony by Berlioz. Mr. Kurtz had waved his baton over this composition in many performances given by the ballet, when Massine concocted a choreographic version of the work. At Ravina he felt, probably, that the time had come to make amends for much that had been wanting in the readings connected with the dance. He and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra gave a highly finished and well conceived presentation, but it was difficult to resist the conviction that the "Fantastic" Symphony, once so sensational, now sounds a little tame.

At his second concert (July 22) the conductor offered his listeners two new Russian works. Dimitri Kabalevsky, of whom little is known in this country, was represented by the Overture to his opera, "The Master of Glazov," a work based—very freely, it should be said—upon Romain Rolland's novel, "Colas Breugnot." The French author warned the composer that whatever else he might do to the story, he must be careful to make Colas a man of joy and laughter, one in whose heart there stayed the ineluctable spirit of optimism. This quality Kabalevsky clearly enunciated in his overture, which was jolly and spirited and scored with the cleverness which one would expect from a pupil of Miaskowsky.

The other Russian novelty was a Concerto for Piano, by Aram Khatchaturian, a composer born in Tiflis, but of Armenian descent. This was disclosed as a febrile example of music in the style of Prokofiev, but containing much that was of interest, and occasionally, even of beauty. Perhaps more remarkable than the concerto itself, was its brilliant performance by a youthful pianist, William Kapell, of New York. The artist showed himself to be more than ordinarily gifted. His technique is phenomenally brilliant, and his musical sensitivity appealing. More, surely, will be heard of a pianist so unusual. The third composition on this Muscovite program was the First Symphony by Shostakovich.

Mr. Kurtz's third concert (July 24) also contained three works. Two were familiar—the G major symphony which Haydn wrote for the concert of the Loge Olympique in Paris, and the well-worn Fifth Symphony by Tchaikovsky. The novelty—or, if you will, quasi-novelty—was a Suite from Gershwin's folk opera, "Porgy and Bess," made by Robert Russell Bennett. This also was repeated at a rather more interesting program which Mr. Kurtz contrived for his last concert (July 25).

Bold Line And Color Ventured

By Dorothy Grafty

East Gloucester, Mass.
The exhibition of the Gloucester Society of Artists, the first section of which is on view in that organization's East Gloucester Gallery, proves the most stimulating as to arrangement and content of all the Cape Ann shows. For one important matter, placing of the pictures in a single row allows them breathing space. A few names, naturally, overlap those in other Gloucester and Rockport exhibitions, but the nucleus of exhibitors is the Society's own, and it represents a spirited group of artists both young and venturesome.

As in the other galleries this year, oils and watercolors are hung together without any attempt at segregation, and in this particular show it is interesting to study the differences in approach and in handling accorded each medium by the same artist.

Take Vera Andrus, for instance. Represented by watercolors that are primarily drawings with color, black and white, and oils, this artist reveals two distinct tendencies—one toward delicate exactitude in the handling of subject matter, and the other toward a bold, sometimes almost geometric simplification, with accent on masses.

A little watercolor study of deadly mushrooms titled "Flowers of the Dark Forest," for instance, betrays a love of the meticulous and the delicate. The line has exquisite finesse. So, also, has the line in a black and white drawing of large leaves. Her oil, "Harbor Composition," on the other hand, throws detail out the window. Its interest is centered in a planned geometric simplification of the buildings, their structural solids further accentuated by attenuated verticals of telegraph poles. There is more emotional quality, however, in the nature sketches. The oil seems rather a problem carefully worked out.

Emotion dominates the work of Yovan Radenkovitch. Where Vera Andrus tackles simplification from a rather chilly geometric standpoint, Radenkovitch achieves it through an urge to sacrifice detail in order to strike directly at the emotional heart of his subject before the first fire of that emotion should cool. In consequence, there is a restless electric snap to his pigments and his brush stroke, and the studied geometric base so obvious in the Vera Andrus oil is obliterated in a burst of feeling. "From My Window," for instance, offers simplification by emotion rather than by mathematics. Rocks, sand, and water are brought down to the essentials of a swift but telling impression. It is as if the artist feared the inspiration of the particular moment would slip from his grasp before his brush could transfer it to canvas. Even his still-life compositions, more brilliant in color, have much of the same feeling. Particularly is this true of such a vivid composition as "Spanish Vase," the fire of its flowers and white contrasts of the vase.

You feel that Radenkovitch paints because he feels, and not because he must have a canvas to show. Feeling of divergent nature motivates the work of Edgar Corbridge. Where Radenkovitch is all restlessness, Corbridge is quiet, with a quiet that gets under the skin and becomes the undercurrent of all his pictures. "Fort Clyde Borens," "Sakonniet Farm," and "Portsmouth Barns" are all stark, unalleviated by spontaneity of stroke or delight in detail. They tell a story of emotional control bred of the land they depict, of potential fury from sea or sky both of which, in a Corbridge conception, are ominously quiet. In each accent on stark horizontals—perhaps of a fence, of a ridge of grass, of low blue-gray islands, or a long brown barn.

Both Radenkovitch and Corbridge are dramatists. William J. Potter, on the other hand, is a romanticist, bringing to "Willow Path" and "Cove Hill" a gentle charm that might so easily be translated as the romantic conceptions of eighteenth century French painters, from the medium of paint to that of tapestry.

There is a strain of the romantic as well in "May Day Festival" by Prentiss Taylor. No doubt an impression of Mexico, this canvas is interesting in composition with its buildings, flags, and onlookers constituting the square frame for an equally square public garden, geometrically landscaped, and seen in green and blue from above the red flash of the flags and the dark rows of the people. "May Day Festival," in fact, is one of the most original of the oils.

Milan V. Petrovic also has gone to Mexico for his watercolor sketches, with accent on deep shadows and architectural detail; while Sam Charles prefers stark economy in "Nova Scotia Church." Lester G. Hornby has a fancy for panoramic New England harbors, for a lighthouse, or for a boat on the "ways." But perhaps one of the most telling of the watercolors is a simple little study of a hen-house by Agnes A. Abbott, with blobs of red fowl touched by lavender shadows against the outdoor light from the yard.

There are excellent still-lives in this annual, including several by Mary Jane Holmes, George Farber, Emma Fordyce Macrae, and Mary Peixotto.

The second section of the Gloucester Society of Artists' annual will replace the present showing about the middle of August.

Retail Liquor Sales Leader Urges Trade to Clean House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31—The retail trade in alcoholic beverages needs to clean house, in the judgment of its sole member enrolled in the Yale School of Alcohol Studies now in session here.

James D. Dotsch of Lansing, Mich., formerly a member of the Michigan Liquor Control Commission and now educational director of the largest organization of retail liquor dealers in Michigan, outspoken in this point of view. The name of his organization is the Table Top Licensees' Congress.

"It is time that the liquor licensees of the country, or retail dealers as they are sometimes called, take stock of themselves and determine that the best way to win public support is by the strict observance of the laws and wholehearted co-operation in community betterment affairs," Mr. Dotsch said.

"The attitude of many licensees is that of opposition to law and order, and this can only lead to the eventual outlawing of the legal liquor traffic where this view is held."

Mutual Understanding
"The better licensees of Michigan have inaugurated an educational program that is having marked success. Meetings are being held in all communities with the licensees to which local officials are invited, it being the thought that with the knowledge of what the local governing body, be it city council or town board, requires of the licensee, it will be much easier to conduct business on the plane desired by the local community."

"Recommendations have been made by the licensees themselves to the State Liquor Control Commission that are proving effective in bettering conditions."

"For instance, it was recommended that nothing less than a 15-day suspension should be given for a deliberate violation of the law or rules of the Commission. In

the past it was customary to place a fine or short suspension on a violator.

Revocation of Licenses
"It was also recommended that any one who continued to violate have his license permanently revoked."

"Requests have been made to most city councils in the State that ordinances be passed that any one under the age of 21 years not be allowed to enter an establishment where liquor is served, unless for the purpose of obtaining meals."

"When city councils are hesitant about taking such action, the licensees in many communities have posted their establishments with placards advising minors that they cannot enter, it being their thought that the presence of these young people would eventually lead to violations even though they might not necessarily be willful."

"Meetings have been held with officers of the Army and Navy in different localities where discussions led to a better knowledge of measures that would aid a betterment of conditions insofar as men in the services were concerned."

Moderation Urged
"Many licensees by means of placards advise the customer to 'Drink Moderately and Buy Bonds' and do everything possible to see that this is done."

"When the licensees of all of the states and the distilleries and breweries also realize that a constructive attitude must be held by everyone interested in the business of manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, then I am convinced that a different attitude will be held by the general public as well."

Mr. Dotsch, who is a businessman who became interested in the liquor problem chiefly through his membership on the Michigan Liquor Control Commission, is one of 79 adults attending the first school of alcohol studies held at Yale University as a fact-finding and fact-disseminating institution.

Virginia Mine Operators Seek 'Portal-to-Portal' Court Ruling

ROANOKE, Va., July 31 (AP)—The Jewell Ridge Coal Corporation filed in United States District Court yesterday a petition for a declaratory judgment to settle the question of whether portal-to-portal travel time by coal miners is work time.

Named as defendants in the action—a test case supported by the Southern Coal Producers Association—are the United Mine Workers of America; John L. Lewis, its president; District No. 28, U. M. W. A.; and locals Nos. 6167 and 7337.

Edward Burke, President and general counsel of the Southern Association, said the court was being asked whether portal-to-portal pay should be given miners under the Wages and Hours Act and under contracts between miners and operators. The question of whether miners should be paid for

the time spent traveling from the mouth of the mines to working places was a major reason why negotiations between the U. M. W. A. and Southern producers failed and led to Government operation of the mines.

The action was brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the plaintiff seeks not only a judgment declaring the rights and legal relations of the parties, but such injunctive relief as may be proper under the provisions of the Federal Declaratory Judgment Act.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the plaintiff said it is the desire of the corporation to effect an agreement with the union even before the Court determination, and subject to the decision of the Court, so that the mines can be returned by the Government to the owners for operation. The Jewell Ridge mines are located in Southwest Virginia.

Miners' Food Prices 'Legal,' Report of OPA Finds

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Food prices in mining towns of Pennsylvania and West Virginia are down to the legal level, Office of Price Administration officials said today in the wake of 60 suspensions of stores for violating rationing orders.

More than 100 proceedings against independent chain and company stores were begun after a check by 250 OPA investigators last May disclosed that prices in coal mining towns were 5 per cent above the legal ceilings. Results of the other 40-odd proceedings have not yet been announced. Rationed foods must be sold at or below ceiling prices and violators of this order can be suspended by regional hearing commissioners immediately. This gave the OPA a method of moving in a swiftly against price violators. Price ceiling violations have to take a slower course through the courts to secure injunctions against offending stores.

The stores found guilty of exceeding ceiling prices on rationed items were penalized by one to 30-day suspensions of the sale of the rationed foods for which they had charged too much.

The bulk of the stores suspended were in the Pittsburgh-Altoona, Pa., area, with the remainder in Charleston and Wheeling, W. Va. Investigations in Kentucky, Southern Illinois and the Birmingham, Ala., area are now being

made, with some suspensions expected in those states also, the OPA said.

The suspensions in Pennsylvania and West Virginia grew out of protests concerning living costs made by the United Mine Workers during the mine pay negotiations earlier this year.

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B.V. & W. 42nd St. 7th Ave. & 50th St.
BOND at the ROXY Doors Open 10 A.M.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
The Imperial Theatre
MISSION TO MOSCOW
with Walter Huston—Ann Harding
Sun. thru Tues.—Aug. 1-3

BROOKLINE, MASS.
COOLIDGE CORNER BROOKLINE VILLAGE
Marie Monty—John Hall
"WHITE"
"SAVAGE"
Donald "Donner"
"It Came By Sea"
Ritz Bros. "N.Y. Chan"

CIRCLE 100, 4040 Met. 1:45
Eve. 7:45
Air-Conditioned
Rochester—Ethel Waters
"CABIN IN THE SKY"
Charles Laughton
"THIS LAND IS MINE"

Nietzsche, Führer, and Ex-Duce Linked in Birthday Greeting

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—The Berlin Radio announced yesterday that Adolf Hitler had sent Benito Mussolini the complete works of Nietzsche, specially printed and with a "cordial dedication by Hitler," as a birthday present.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said the books were delivered by Nazi Field Marshal Albert Kesselring. Presumably Mussolini was in custody when the present was delivered.

It was from Nietzsche, German philosopher who preached the creed of a super race, that Mussolini borrowed his motto: "Live dangerously."

Nietzsche, who passed on in 1900, wrote: "I am writing for a race of men which does not yet exist—for the lords of the earth."

Nietzsche predicted great dangers for the twentieth century, which he said would be the classical age of Greek wars and revolutions. He welcomed as a means for masculinization of the world, the rearing of his super race and creation of a new ruler caste.

Captured Italian Soldiers Are Bitter Against Mussolini

Continued from Page 1

entry into the war was a mistake. This man, who had served as Propaganda Director for East Africa, prided himself on being a Fascist of the "first hour" and on knowing Mussolini personally. Mussolini, he said, had built his career on bluff and had expected to get away with it again this time, to get a heavy return with a minimum of expenditure. For once, he guessed wrong.

The element of bluff played a dominant part in Mussolini's entire career and in the history of Fascism. He broke with the Socialist Party early in the last war, over the issue of Italy's participation, not from any deep conviction but because the French suborned him, financing his newspaper, *Il Popolo d'Italia*.

At the close of the war, with Italy in political turmoil, Mussolini chose as his model the medieval Italian condottieri—professional soldiers of fortune who were hired by the city states to wage their wars. He organized his first "Fascio" as a group of mercenary political gangsters and looked around for employment. Soon money was pouring in from the big industrialists and other groups, who feared a leftist revolution.

In those early days Fascism's only program was the blackjack and the castor oil bottle. Only later, as the movement acquired power, did aspirin and dynamite, social philosophy and political theory, designing and wearing elaborate symbols and gaudy trappings.

In October, 1922, the ruling classes of Italy set their final seal of approval on Fascism. Mussolini exchanged his battered black felt hat for a silk one and later for a succession of fancy self-styled uniforms. But though the patricians might consort with the son of a blacksmith, they never forgot his lowly origin or overcame their blue-stocking squeamishness. The Army, jealous of its traditions, despised the upstart Blackshirt Fascist militia as an army of amateurs.

Even in Fascism's palmiest days, back in the middle thirties, when Mussolini hatched the empire, the Duce was an idol with feet of clay. I have heard high-ranking Italian Officers—along with diplomats, Government officials, and men who were Mussolini's sworn supporters—privately retail anecdotes about their chief with pungent Italian humor.

Lobbies Have Ears

An Italian journalist got into a scrape because of a remark of his overheard in a Rome hotel lobby—in Italy the sofas and armchairs of hotel lobbies sprout ears. The overheard reference was simply to "that buffoon." Arraigned on charges of seditious insult to the head of the Government, he objected that he had made no reference to the Duce, whereupon the court remarked that any child would know whom he meant. The matter was tabled and the journalist left the court and stayed away until it had been forgotten.

Mussolini on his balcony might strut, thrust out his jaw, storm and rant. The Army, like the assembled multitude on the Piazza Venezia, would cheer itself hoarse. The Italians are an appreciative audience and they enjoy good showmanship for its own sake. Mussolini could "put on a good show." He was skilled in the use of stage setting, sound effects, and of conjuring up a false appearance of strength.

But though he might fool the outside world and deceive a portion of the more naive at home, he never practiced self-deception. Deep in his heart Mussolini knew himself to be a fraud—that, according to his own Trippi acquaintance, was Mussolini's chief weakness as distinct from Hitler.

Where Mussolini, the original model for all modern dictators, failed to inspire powerful loyalties was his initiator, Hitler, succeeded, because he duped himself. Mussolini played-acted the part of a hero, Hitler intensely believed in his own inspired role and imbued others with his own fanaticism.

The contrast between the two dictators is more than personal. It is rooted in the differing genius and temperaments of the German and Italian peoples.

The war called Mussolini's bluff, demonstrating the importance of his supposed armed might and exposing the rear view of his gaudy Fascist front in all its shabby finiteness. When embarking on his last and biggest bluff, Mussolini made the fatal error of personally assuming the full responsibility for

Both Fascists and Nazis have drawn on his works in seeking justification of their tenets.

BERN, Switzerland, July 31 (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel was compelled to send Army officers to bring Mussolini to the Palace when he asked his resignation, according to the *Gazzetta del Popolo* of Turin. The newspaper gave this version of events:

Mussolini, after the Fascist Grand Council voted against him July 25, was supposed to go to the King to submit his resignation. Instead he went to an agricultural exhibition, where he distributed prizes.

Count Dino Grandi, ex-Minister of Justice, first arrived and asked the King, "Where is Mussolini?"

The King replied he did not know; then he dispatched officers to get him. When Mussolini was brought to the Palace he told the King there "are only a few centers of resistance" which he said "could be easily eliminated."

The King answered, according to the *Gazzetta*, "We think you had better resign."

Italy's entry into the war. At the time, the prizes seemed so glittering and the risk involved so small that he never hesitated. But the result was that the Italian people and the Army held Mussolini responsible for all the evil consequences of the war, from the high cost of living to the loss of the colonies and the collapse of a military dream.

Actually, the responsibility for this and all of Mussolini's misdeeds belongs equally to the King who endorsed his edicts and declarations without a murmur and to a whole section of the Italian ruling class that used him to further their imperialist designs. By sacrificing Mussolini they have managed to divert popular wrath from themselves while retaining the reins of power. But to the Italian masses Mussolini's downfall also means termination of the war into which he dragged them.

Both men are members of the Fascist Grand Council. The fact that they were at liberty contradicted a Berlin report that all but one member of the Council had been arrested.

The Budapest report was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Hupp Motors Elect

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Stockholders of Hupp Motors elected seven directors at the annual meeting of the corporation here. They included J. F. Rockwell, F. W. Marschner, J. W. Rothmeyer, Charles H. Ackerman, Bigham D. Eblen, John E. Murphy and William B. Mayo.

Badoglio Termed 'Tough Guy'; Career Spotty Since Fascism

Continued from Page 1

an opportunist, he has gotten along with the Germans as best he could, when he had to.

Also in consonance with his soldierly attitude, he has inevitably become allied with the upper classes in Italy. His often-cited loyalty to his King is part patriotic, partly a means of serving a fixed and enduring employer who is theoretically above changing governments, and partly a natural consequence of his wealth and position at the top of the military caste in Italy.

These three factors in Marshal Badoglio's make-up—military, nationalist, upper caste—explain the many apparently contradictory circumstances in which he has been involved, for example:

When Fascists Rose
Marshal Badoglio was Chief of the Italian General Staff when certain Army elements conspired to help Mussolini and the Fascists to power. But he came to dislike the "table-rousing" Fascist methods, and at the time of the March on Rome made his historic statement to the King that he would put the Fascists down with a regiment of soldiers, if the King would only give the word.

In Ethiopia, he scorned the Blackshirt militia divisions which Mussolini wanted to have win the war. He called them "black shirts" and at the time of the March on Rome made his historic statement to the King that he would put the Fascists down with a regiment of soldiers, if the King would only give the word.

Meanwhile, he made no objection to carrying out the Duce's blatant aggression in Ethiopia by the most ruthless military tactics. He was being made Viceroy of Ethiopia for a while afterward and Duke of Addis Ababa, not to having a magnificent villa built for him in splendid grounds at Rome and receiving a stipend for life as a reward from a grateful Fascist dictator.

Attack on France

It was as a soldier that he insisted on reducing the Fascist militia from its special position to the equivalent rank and pay of the regular army. And as a soldier, he remained as Chief of Staff when Mussolini entered the war on the side of Germany, although Marshal Badoglio preferred to remain neutral. It was under Marshal Badoglio's direction that the attack on France in its last hours was made.

Finally, to cap this series of contradictory actions, both for and against Fascism, it was as a soldier that he resigned—and was simultaneously discharged by Mussolini—after an embroglio which should serve to warn all soldiers away from politics. The incident is revealing in that it showed how this man who could plan a campaign with great technical skill could be outmaneuvered like an innocent by the politicians, in a matter of politics.

Mussolini, at the instigation of Count Galeazzo Ciano, his son-in-law, decided to bribe the Greeks to let his armies in. He thought he had done so successfully and called in Marshal Badoglio, who

Nazi Civilians Advised to Get Out of Italy

Continued from Page 1

in this area to suppress rioting did not alter the alert of July 15 declaring a state of emergency in the event of an enemy landing.

Two new classes were called to the colors by the Italian Government. About 2,500,000 refugees were believed to have left the northern cities of Italy, many of them crowding into the areas between Milan and the Swiss border. Thousands of Milan residents have left the city to find refuge in less-exposed localities.

It was not made clear whether they feared Allied bombings, disorders in the cities, or fighting between the Germans and Italians.

The Allied Radio in North Africa warned Italians that "the sands of time are running out," and added that Marshal Badoglio is in no position to stall for time.

The broadcast, repeated by BBC and recorded by NBC, said that Premier Badoglio's Government is still "fighting Hitler's war" and added that "if Marshal Badoglio forgets his duty, then it is time for the Italian people to act in order to achieve the peace which Italian interests and honor demand."

Visits to Vatican

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—The Budapest Radio said yesterday that Count Dino Grandi, former Italian Ambassador to London, was received in private audience by Pope Pius XII July 30, and that Luigi Federzoni, President of the Italian Academy of Sciences, had conferred July 29 with the Pope.

Both men are members of the Fascist Grand Council. The fact that they were at liberty contradicted a Berlin report that all but one member of the Council had been arrested.

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Badoglio Termed 'Tough Guy'; Career Spotty Since Fascism

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Results at Tam O'Shanter Determine Leading Golfers

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In future references to the year 1943 in golf there is the decisively established fact that Harold McSpaden, formerly of the Winchester Country Club, stands No. 1 man among the country's professionals. Patty Berg even more clearly as the nation's golfing queen, and that Dale Morley of Indianapolis triumphed over the strongest field of amateurs that is likely to assemble in any event of the season.

McSpaden's victory in the Tam O'Shanter at Chicago, after a play-off with the little-known Buck White of Greenwood, Miss., was a clincher for the No. 1 place in the pro ranks for the reason that it was a follow-up of his triumph in the Miami open in December. That, of course, was not a 1943 tournament, as the calendar reads; but the Miami tournament generally is looked upon as the major opening event of a new season that extends into the following year. It had no such field on this last occasion as for many years in the past. Nevertheless it had enough talent to rank as a big tournament and a reputation-builder for the winner.

Like National Open

The Tam O'Shanter, however, was closely akin to a National open, even though it lacked the presence of such stars as Ben Hogan, Sam Snead, and Craig Wood. The tournament, otherwise, had talent galore, including Byron Nelson, its winner of the last two years and, to the writer's way of thinking, the No. 1 pro of 1942, with an edge over Ben Hogan by reason of defeating him in the play-off for the Masters' and then winning the Tam O'Shanter. Hogan battled against in winning the Hale-American.

Nelson made a superlative belated bid to tie for, or win, this latest Tam O'Shanter, to make it three in a row. He was four strokes behind McSpaden and White, also Chick Harbert and Clarence Hepler, going into the final round. Nine holes from home he was six strokes back of McSpaden. Then with that set of the jaw that all his chief rivals know so well, including his buddy, McSpaden, he started off on one of those typical scoring spurges reminding of his 30 for the last nine in his Miami victory of 1941, whereby he finished five strokes ahead of Hogan, the second man, after having trailed that Texas rival six

strokes at the end of the first round.

32 For Last Nine

This time, in the Tam O'Shanter, Nelson had a 32 that last nine, finishing with a birdie. His 68 was low for the field that fourth round, and his 72-hole total of 283, one stroke behind the leaders, was only three strokes shy of the total which put him in the tie for first money last year with Hefner, a tie which he dissolved with a sparkling 67 in the play-off.

Now the psychological question arises, did Nelson talk, or think, himself out of winning this year's Tam? It was only a short time back, readers will recall, that Nelson came out with a prophecy that scores would go up in the early post-war period, because of lack of tournament play on the part of the present-day leaders. He talked as if he felt himself rusty going into the Tam O'Shanter and it is barely possible that his mental attitude had something to do with his mediocre putting, for it was on the greens, from all accounts, that he fell from grace. It is in the delicate chips and putts, most good old-fashioned golfers would agree, that the game of the experts suffers most during a lay-off.

Old Incentive

How, then, the 32 home in the last nine and the 68 of the last round? Could three rounds of play wear off the rust, bring back the touch and the competitive spark? Well, it might. The incentive to catch these fellows ahead, plus the old fighting spirit which Nelson so signally embodies, could incite such complete concentration and determination as to eliminate any uncertainty of mind which might tend to make him flinch on a putt or brood uncertainly over any other stroke.

There was no rustiness in McSpaden's putter—that 21-ounce weapon which he fashioned himself four years ago, after a sorry time with the more beautiful, but less productive blade that he had been using. His final chapter with the present bludgeon was to knock a 22-footer into the cup for a birdie on the 18th hole of the play-off, whereby he downed White, the surprise man of the tournament and a competitor of par, as McSpaden discovered. White led him two strokes at the eighth hole and one stroke with four holes to play.

Heard Around the Circuit

are writing that Frisch may beat out the Cards for the pennant. . . . Now I wonder whom they think they are kidding? . . . Charley Root is still pitching and winning for Hollywood in the Pacific Coast League. . . . A recent check-up revealed that the Yankees had won almost half of their games by one run, the mark of a great defensive outfit. . . . Earl Whitehill was released by the Phillies with Bucky Harris. . . . There should be a job somewhere in the big leagues for a fellow as capable as Harris.

Navy ball teams have been restricted to 50-mile trips. . . . A Chicago critic insists that Lou Novikoff is finished with the Cubs and will be swinging at bad pitches elsewhere another year. . . . Wouldn't they love Lou in Brooklyn? . . . Wensloff of the Yankees is tagged the best new pitcher in the A. L., and Red Barrett of the Braves the No. 1 newcomer in the N. L. . . . Charley Keller beat George Steinbrein in a sprint race the other day, proving that there is more to stealing bases than nimble feet. . . . At last reports, the Tigers were leading the A. L. in batting and were eighth in fielding. . . . Vince Di Maggio says he hasn't heard from brother Joe since the season began.

Orlando on Bail

Awaiting Hearing

On Appeal Monday

DETROIT, July 31 (AP)—Jimmy Orlando, Detroit Red Wings' hockey star sentenced yesterday to four years in prison and fined \$2,000 for violating the Selective Service Act, remained under \$2,000 bond today pending a hearing Monday on a possible appeal.

Federal Judge Edward J. Moine continued the bond at the request of John R. Watkins, Orlando's attorney, who said that he planned to appeal the conviction, reached after less than three hours deliberation by a Federal Court jury of nine women and three men.

The Red Wings' defenseman, a native of Montreal, was convicted on two accounts of an indictment charging that false letters, purportedly from Montreal engineering firms, were submitted to his draft board alleging that he once had been employed by them as a machinist or mechanic.

On a basis of the letters, which the Government charged had contained false information, Orlando was given a 2-B draft deferment as an essential worker by his Detroit board.

Orlando had testified that he was unaware that his employers at the Lincoln Tool and Die Company, a Detroit war plant, had sent the letters to his draft board requesting deferment for him.

On another count in the indictment the jury found the hockey star innocent of the Government's charge that he failed to notify his draft board when he was transferred from machine work to office work at the Lincoln plant.

Chess Boudreau Likes Rookie Jim Seerey as Slugger

By Edgar W. Allk

July 31, 1943

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2578
By Julius Bachwald, Newark, England
Black
White to play and mate in two
(Dedicated to P. Gamage and especially contributed to the Informal Chess Tournaments.)

White
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Problem No. 2579
By Edgar W. Allk
Cleveland Heights, Ohio
Black
White to play and mate in two
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Problem No. 2580
By R. M. Marshall, Shreveport, La.
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Boudreau Likes Rookie Jim Seerey as Slugger

By Ed Rumml

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In these wartime days of draft boards and essential industries, a strapping 215-pound, 20-year-old rookie is unique in the big leagues. But the Cleveland Indians had one as they opened a four-game series with the Red Sox this afternoon at Fenway Park. He is James Patrick Seerey, born in Wilberton, Okla., and reared in Little Rock. Although still as green as the grass he romps over in the field, Seerey got a chance to play at Cleveland because heshowed Manager Lou Boudreau good power. The boy took such a healthy "cut" at the ball, Lou began alternating him with a left-handed hitting outfielder, according to the pitcher of the day. Seerey swings right-handed.

Hits Homer

There still are a lot of things Seerey cannot do well up here, but his size and the way he throws it into a pitch makes you think of a successful future. Always a consistent home run hitter in the minor leagues, the youngster would like to build up a similar reputation in the uniform of the Indians. And, of course, in this respect he has the support of Boudreau. When unofficial averages were last released, the Tribe was a poor fifth on the home run table.

Seerey broke into professional baseball in 1941 with Cleveland's class D farm at Appleton, Wis., in the now defunct Wisconsin State League, hitting 31 home runs. On the side he compiled a .330 batting average and drove in 125 runs. This fine record earned the big boy a spring training trip with the Indians in 1942, and he settled in the clubhouse at Cedar Rapids in the class B Three-I League. In this faster minor, Jim increased his four-bagger output to 33.

At Wilkes-Barre

Moved up another step this spring Seerey landed with Cleveland's class A farm at Wilkes-Barre in the Eastern League, managed by Tony Lazzeri; but this is one part of the story the rookie would like to forget. Off to a bad start, he was hitting only .260 when called in by the parent club. Despite his size, Seerey can get around. In fact, he got around the bases in 14.2 seconds in a field day at Cedar Rapids, which happens to be exceptional time for a big boy. In winning the base circling crown at Fenway the other day, Dick Wakefield did 14.4.

The Indians stay here through next Tuesday and play the usual Sunday double-header on the morning. On Monday they meet the local Coast Guard team at Lynn, with Jim Hegan, their former mate, working against them.

Terry Soares

The Red Sox mound corps received a temporary setback in the first game of yesterday's double-header when the Tigers, which happened to be the Tigers, hit on the thumb of his hurling hand by a line drive from the bat of Jimmy Bloodworth. But the Sox were not out long. The incident took place in the second inning, from which point Kank

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Continues In

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Stocks, down sharply on the week, registered further declines of fractions to around 2 points today under a run of selling. Some issues were off 3 to 5 points.

Reports of fast moving events in Italy and word from London that high quarters there expected important happenings over the week end prompted some lightening of commitments, although in the face of this great tension the market was relatively calm.

A scattering of rails, motors, and industrial specialties were down a point or more near the second hour, but declines generally were limited to fractions.

Most of the stock exchange leaders were lower, including Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Western Union, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, and Pennsylvania.

Losses of fractions to around two points were posted for numerous medium-grade rails in the bond market today, although selling failed to reach major proportions.

There were a few resistant spots in the carrier list, but there demand was lacking for a number of issues of the Rock Island, North Western, Missouri-Kansas-Texas, Missouri, Northern Pacific, and New York Central.

Down a point or more at times were St. Paul 5s, Central of Georgia Consolidated 5s, New York Central Convertible 3 1/2s, and Missouri Pacific "H" 5s of '80.

Chicago Alton 3s and Erie 4s of '95 did a little better. Also advanced occasionally were Childs 5s of '57.

Children bonds were in supply in the foreign list, slipping fractionally. U. S. Governments were quiet and unchanged.

The new law permits the Treasury to sell silver for 71.1 cents an ounce.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury silver made available to industry by recent act of Congress was designated by the War Production Board for specific war uses.

WPB ordered that silver brought from the Treasury under the new law be used only for the manufacture of engine bearings, official military insignia, brazing alloys and solder.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled \$841,000,000 in the week ended July 28, an increase of \$10,000,000 over the corresponding week a year ago.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board reported that the price for cottonseed produced from the 1943 crop at rates of 8 to 10 over last year's support prices.

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United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and thirty-cents)

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
1 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
2 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
3 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
4 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
5 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
6 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
7 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
8 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
9 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
10 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
11 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
12 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
13 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
14 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
15 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
16 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
17 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
18 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
19 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
20 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
21 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
22 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
23 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
24 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
25 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
26 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
27 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
28 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
29 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
30 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
31 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
32 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
33 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
34 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
35 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
36 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
37 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
38 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
39 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
40 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
41 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
42 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
43 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
44 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
45 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
46 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
47 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
48 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
49 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
50 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
51 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
52 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
53 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
54 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
55 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
56 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
57 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
1 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
2 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
3 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
4 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
5 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
6 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
7 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
8 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
9 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
10 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
11 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
12 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
13 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
14 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
15 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
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18 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
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Bonds	High	Low	11:30
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Bonds	High	Low	11:30
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Bonds	High	Low	11:30
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Bonds	High	Low	11:30
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Bonds	High	Low	11:30
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Bonds	High	Low	11:30
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56 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
57 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Foreign Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
1 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
2 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
3 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bonds	High	Low	11:30
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Bonds	High	Low	11:30
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11 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
12 1/2% 40s	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2

Bond sales (in dollars). Total today, 2,361,000; previous day 11,344,900; week ago, 5,902,000; year ago, 2,892,000; two years ago, 3,118,900; Jan. 1 to date, 2,286,171,500; year ago, 1,233,427,600; two years ago, 1,300,873,625.			
Closing Prices			
Sales	Stock	and Div.	High Low Close

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Babson Weighs
Mortgages As
Investments

By Roger Babson

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—It was only a few years ago that the city fathers here in Gloucester where I am spending a few days, felt that the fishing business was "gone for good"; while that their future prosperity would depend upon the tourist and summer business. Today, however, the fish business is operating at an all-time high with great profits to all engaged therein; while many of the summer hotels are closed and cottages can be rented for a song.

This great change in the local situation here reminds me of what my father used to say: "The wheels of business and investments are continually turning. A few persons have the courage to get on the wheel when prices are at the bottom and to get off when at the top. Most people follow the crowds and get on the wheel when prices are at the top and get off when they are at the bottom. Those, however, who will get on the wheel and stay on, through high prices and low prices, will get good interest, a fair profit and reasonable security."

Banks May Be Wrong

Just now many New England people are much disturbed about mortgages which were the prime and safest investment when I was a boy. Since then much of the mortgage property has deteriorated and the banks have been compelled, by timid and short-sighted directors, to force foreclosures. As a result, much real estate can be purchased at 30 per cent to 40 per cent of the assessed values, and, of course, at less than the mortgage.

There is no reason why both the real estate market and the mortgage market should not have their ups and downs like stock prices, commodity prices and even employment. In fact, when employment and wages are at an all-time high—as at present—it is a sure bet that the tide will turn and run out sometime after World War II. Hence, those who now quit peacetime jobs, just to get more money at war jobs, are making a big mistake. Those who are now taking losses on mortgages may be making similar mistakes!

Recently the U. S. Treasury stated it spent \$78,000,000,000 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943. This is 10 times what it spends in peacetime. Two-thirds of this (\$56,000,000,000) has been paid for by printing government bonds. This is a little different from printing "green backs." This great inflation of the currency should surely make it easier for people to pay off mortgages during the few years following the war if they will have sense enough to do so.

This coming inflation is, however, not a reason for investors to take on more mortgages. I had much rather now invest in good stocks or in producing, well-maintained real estate. Banks, however, cannot now buy stocks or real estate as an investment. They are confined to mortgages, bonds and commercial paper. Under these conditions I feel that—as a rule—it is a mistake for banks to take losses on mortgages at this time. Banks should remember that currency inflation usually makes it easier for borrowers to pay the interest and principal of mortgages now outstanding.

Tempted to Speculate

I never borrowed a dollar in my life and usually confine my investments to good bonds and fire insurance stocks. I, however, was severely tempted to take a little "flier" last week. I was offered part of the equity of \$3,500,000 in one of the best office buildings in Boston for less than two cents on the dollar! The land and building cost over \$6,000,000 and is assessed for about \$4,000,000. It has a first mortgage on it for less than \$2,000,000. Yet, the property was being offered, subject to this mortgage, on the basis of only \$50,000.

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General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.
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Branches throughout Australia,
New Zealand & Pacific Islands.
Agency arrangements with Banks throughout the World.

Sales Manager



Matthew R. Rosse

Appointed sales manager, export division of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. Formerly Mr. Rosse was assistant export manager of the American Chain & Cable Co.

—a shrinkage of 98 per cent of what the original stockholders paid. It is true a person might lose all he puts into such a purchase, even on this much-deflated basis. I recognized it as a rank speculation. But I cannot forget what my father used to preach to me here at Gloucester about the business wheels continually revolving. In most of the large cities of this country similar opportunities for profit, or loss, exist. Many mortgages which are now looked upon as of little value will be paid in full when inflation gets going at high speed. Foolish are those who needlessly sacrifice mortgages or real estate at this time unless the money is immediately reinvested in properly selected stocks.

Commodity Prices
Remain Unchanged
In July 24 Week

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices in primary markets remained unchanged at 102.9 per cent of the 1926 average, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index.

Weakening markets for farm products, particularly grains and livestock were offset by higher quotations for fruits, vegetables and eggs.

Average prices for farm products during the week dropped to the lowest level since early in May. Prices for foods moved up 0.5 per cent.

(1926=100)	P.C. Changes	July 24	July 17	July 10	July 3
Commodity groups		102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
All commodities	+0.2	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Farm products	-0.2	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Foodstuffs	+0.5	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Textile products	+0.1	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Fuel and light	+0.2	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Metal products	+0.1	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Build materials	+0.1	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Chem and allied	+0.1	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Household goods	+0.1	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Miscellaneous	+0.1	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Raw materials	+0.1	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Semifinished	+0.1	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Manufactured	+0.1	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Com other than	+0.1	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
farm products	+0.1	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Com other than	+0.1	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
farm and foods	+0.1	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Preliminary		102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9

New England Power
Net Is \$3.15 Share

BOSTON (AP)—The New England Power Association reported consolidated net income of \$2,086,468 (after allowance for taxes), the equivalent of \$3.15 a share, for the six months ended June 30, compared with \$1,978,234, or \$2.98 a share for the first six months of 1942.

All classes of operating revenue showed increases, the association president, Irwin L. Moore, said in the announcement, because of a greater volume of gas and electric sales, and the increased number of passengers carried by the transportation companies in the Rhode Island area.

Cement Firms Seek
Review FTC Order

CHICAGO (AP)—The Cement Institute and 59 cement companies have filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals seeking review of a Federal Trade Commission order issued July 17 against the delivered price method of selling cement.

S. W. Storey, institute president, said the court petition culminated seven years of litigation between the FTC and the industry, and that the pricing and selling methods in question had been customary in the industry for more than 30 years.

The FTC order was against the institute and 75 cement companies.

Unions Seen Needing to Balance
Responsibilities With Rights

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Union labor is fast approaching a situation in which it may come a cropper. This is not because it hasn't inalienable rights and much justice in many of its contentions but because, like numerous organizations that eventually rely on force to achieve their ends, it is over-reaching itself. Led by individuals selected for intransigence and drive, the unions have become still less objective in their attitude and more obdurate in their demands.

Any article which presumes to discuss the validity of union goals or the causation behind actions which affect the public welfare, must recognize that it is a controversial subject with rights and wrongs on both sides. The subjects of government vs. labor or employers vs. labor are misnomers if they imply that the aims of such groupings are antagonistic. In the final analysis, the objectives are common or mutual, and it probably is possible to get spokesmen for either to so admit. But the differences arise in the means to achieve a fair solution, and tempers get hot when they meet opposition.

Defiance of Lawful Authority

The more philosophic or judicial, therefore, those who weigh the respective contentions, the closer approximation to quick justice is obtainable, that is, provided the judgment is not fouled. How valueless, however, all the machinery of laws and arbitration if decisions are ignored or defied.

When one labor leader, though he is presumed to speak for millions, contemptuously brushes aside a War Labor Board order that his union sign a contract, that constitutes a defiance of constituted authority. It would imply the downfall of the board or defeat of the union. Already this breach of the War Labor Board's powers has encouraged other refusals to obey, a "wave of defiance" as Wayne L. Morse, public member, puts it. The American Gypsum Co. last month stated that it would not comply with a War Labor Board union maintenance of membership order.

This maintenance of membership, or m. of m., provision in a collective bargaining contract, has in two years become a part of nearly every agreement between labor and industry, though it is still fuel for controversy. This provision provides that employees who are members of the union must remain members in good standing for the life of the contract, will have their dues deducted monthly from pay unless they wish to withdraw from membership, and also that workers not members need not join the union. When an employee becomes delinquent in his dues, the employer must discharge him. Thousands have used m. and m. to get around the job freeze and get better paying jobs in war industry by thus becoming delinquent and getting fired.

The Anti-Strike Law

Now a bigger cloud has arisen on the labor front, the Connally-Smith anti-strike law. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is urging that men should see to it that every member in Congress who voted to override the President's veto of that bill, is defeated at the polls in the next election. The opposition of labor to the new act is understandable though the characterization of the law as "vicious," violating the rights of labor, the action of "labor baiters," "reprehensible," a blow at the war effort, and more to the same effect is naturally overdrawn, as is generally the case under the impulse of anger.

However, the Smith-Connally Act has the John Lewis stamp on it. When in an endeavor to obtain higher pay for members of his union, he and his committee call three strikes in two months, threatening to paralyze all industry as the nation is engaged in an all-out struggle for its life, such a step can well be termed "reprehensible." Public opinion was outraged and it was regarded as a holdup.

John Lewis was more responsible for that bill than any individual member of Congress. Of course, he represented union policy, which demanded increased wages, regardless of whether it would wreck the President's hold-the-line policy or not. But he would have been a bigger leader if he had not tried to set the interests of one group against those of the nation at large.

The anti-strike act was hasty legislation, and faults are inherent in haste. But Congress felt that time was of the essence. Speed was necessary to curb action by strikes which could do tremendous damage to the conduct of the war. There is a greater right than the right to strike by any group and that is the right of Congress to uphold the safety of the people.

It is one of the odd circumstances in controversial matters, that special pleading develops such a blind spot. In the two or three decades prior to this one, management or capital, as the unions have preferred to call their employer, was as a whole singularly obtuse to the social problem as it related to the working man. Only in a tenuous way, were moneyed interests concerned with the welfare of those who labored. And it has taken the persuasion of hard facts and indisputable consequences to make industry see that it owes a maximum of return to labor without which production would be non-existent. The lesson may not have been altogether learned, and the lessons may have to be continuous, but it is undoubtedly a fact that business men are more agreed

FCA Seeking
To Avert Boom
In Farm Lands

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Government agricultural credit authorities see a disastrous, speculative farm land boom on the economic horizon, and have immediately set out in search of a way to avert it.

The threatening factor, as A. G. Black, Governor of the Federal Farm Credit Administration sees it, is not the land bought by farmers on credit but the unprecedented amount of cash in the pockets of private investors.

Information on his desk indicates land in Illinois, for instance, is bringing \$300 to \$350 an acre while in the cattle country of the Southwest ranch values have reached from \$20 to \$25 an acre.

The Farm Credit Administration already has its national agricultural credit committee, set up two years ago, studying ways of heading off a disastrous upswing. The committee is made up of representatives of land banks, insurance companies and farm organizations.

Talk among the committee, Mr. Black says, is that a land boom would be controlled by placing a progressive tax on sales. One plan would be to tax the profit in the resale of land within two years after the first sale 90 per cent, then dropping the tax as the period between the first sale and the resale spread.

Land, said Mr. Black, is a safe investment when bought on long-term credit but when dealt in speculatively and resold several times on first, second and third mortgages the basis for a land boom has been set up.

Values Not Proper

"Take southwestern range land at \$20 an acre," he said, "it requires an average of 12 acres to maintain a cow and a calf. That is \$240. The cow represents an investment of \$100 or more, or a total of \$340 in an area where only a \$150 investment would be justified."

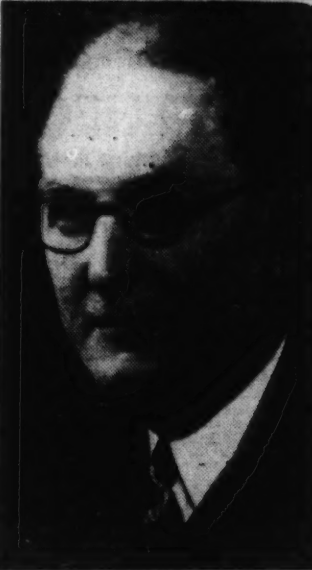
In the Corn Belt, he concluded, land costing \$300 to \$350 an acre would have a hard time paying out with the crops it produces.

Factors listed by Mr. Black as a brake against land boom are the memory of the land value collapse after the last World War, higher taxes and farm labor and machinery shortage.

Freight Loadings
Higher Than Last
Week and Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 883,826 cars of revenue

Insurance Trustees



(Above) William P. Witherow and (below) William C. Frye, elected to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. board of trustees. Mr. Witherow is President of the Blaw-Knox Co. and the Steel Products Co. Mr. Frye formerly was President of the Chain Belt Co.

freight were loaded during the week ended July 24.

This was an increase of 6,496 cars, or 0.7 per cent, compared with the preceding week, an increase of 28,311 cars, or 3.3 per cent, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and a decrease of 13,738 cars, or 1.5 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings, compared with previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last wk	Pre wk	Yr. ago
Misc freight	385,807	inc 7,881	dec 4,304
Less-than-carload	97,318	dec 524	inc 9,728
Coal	177,700	inc 1,451	inc 15,413
Grain and gr. products	58,849	dec 3,885	inc 12,509
Western dist.	43,625	dec 4,138	inc 13,321
Livestock	13,787	dec 174	inc 3,131
Western dist.	4,454	dec 287	inc 1,976
Forest products	47,690	inc 1,443	dec 4,644
Ore	88,567	dec 1,104	dec 1,757
Coke	14,148	inc 1,309	inc 233

Nelson Urges 30 P. C. Rise
In Output for Rest of Year

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Conceding that there are many "psychological and physical" obstacles to be overcome, War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson today ordered a new drive to lift the output of American war plants by 30 per cent for the rest of the year.

In the twelfth of a series of monthly reports, Mr. Nelson noted that June production gained somewhat over May, but still failed to meet scheduled requirements, which are rising steadily.

"America is now in the stratosphere of production, and to reach higher altitudes requires supercharging," he said, adding:

"In order to obtain additional increases at this stage, such obstacles to increased production as absenteeism, strikes, delays by management in utilizing full capacity, over-optimism which reduces working energies—such obstacles as these must be vigorously attacked with every instrument at our disposal."

Plans have been matured and are now being put into effect to drive production up against the psychological and physical difficulties which stand in the way."

At the end of June, 43 per cent of 1943's scheduled munitions requirements had been produced. But Mr. Nelson declared that if goals for the remainder of the year are to be met, the average monthly production must be 30 per cent higher than the average output during the first six months.

Production got off to a poor start in 1943, with January output 7 per cent below December, 1942. However, gains ranging from 9 down to 2 per cent over the previous month were recorded from February on, with the exception of May, which was on a level with April.

Compared with May, June production showed these increases: aircraft, 3 per cent; combat vehicles, 2 per cent; small arms and infantry weapons, 14 per cent; merchant vessels 11 per cent; miscellaneous munitions, 1 per cent.

Decreases were recorded in these categories: self-propelled artillery, 13 per cent; artillery (ex-

cluding self-propelled), 7 per cent; naval vessels, 3 per cent.

Total ground ordnance and signal equipment increased 3 per cent over May.

While airplane acceptances amounted to slightly more than 7,000 planes, Mr. Nelson called that volume "considerably short of expectations." He attributed the slackened rate of increase to design changes which interrupted production, faulty performance of certain parts, and labor shortages in particular plants.

The WPB chairman predicted that the 1943 merchant shipbuilding objective would be reached and said domestic transport facilities had continued to function well.

Norfolk & Western

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Norfolk & Western Railway Company reported net income of \$10,603,825.52 for the first six months of 1943, equal to \$7.22 per common share, compared with \$9,232,428.50, or \$6.54 a share, in the like period of 1942.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours,
Camera ClubWit and Wisdom, Art
and Comics

Oddities in the News



Wide World Photos

Super-Man Wanted

If you are six feet, six inches tall with a 64-inch waist, and weigh no less than 250 pounds, the above pictured mechanic's work suit is yours. It's waiting you at the Gulfport, Miss., Airplane Mechanics School of the Army Air Forces Command. Applicants must be of the burly, strapping type—no small fry wanted. Your nearest recruiting station can give you further information.

Food for Thought

The pioneer airman and ex-Minister of Aircraft Production, Lord Brabazon, has just revealed how, in the days when planes were still a novelty, he went on an Aero Club deputation to the War Office with an offer to lend two machines for Army maneuvers.

The War Office reply was that they did not see any use for aircraft in war.

It recalls the story of the pre-war design for a tank found, years later, pigeonholed at the War Office. It was endorsed: "The man's mad."

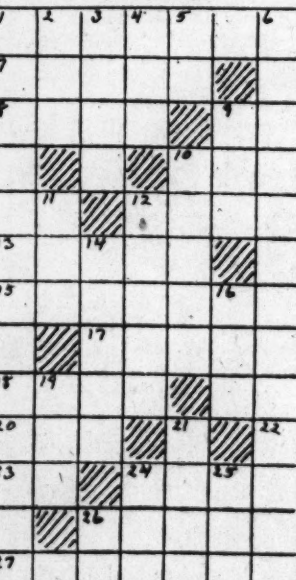
If there are any similar madmen nowadays I hope they bite the War Office chiefs.—Tit-Bits.

A Verse
for Today ...

The commandment is a lamp; and the law is light; and reproofs of instruction are the way of life.—Prov. 6:23

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Jerry's Hard to Convince

1—Who sat around the Round Table?
2—What is the name of the capital of New Jersey?
3—Who was the first President of the United States?
4—What is the name of the city where the Battle of Gettysburg was fought?
5—What is the name of the city where the Battle of Vicksburg was fought?
6—What is the name of the city where the Battle of Antietam was fought?
7—What is the name of the city where the Battle of Bull Run was fought?
8—What is the name of the city where the Battle of Fredericksburg was fought?
9—What is the name of the city where the Battle of Chancellorsville was fought?
10—What is the name of the city where the Battle of Appomattox was fought?

The Adventures of Waddles—Claudette Runs Out of Adjectives

1—Who is the author of the book "The Adventures of Waddles"?
2—What is the name of the dog in the book?
3—What is the name of the girl in the book?
4—What is the name of the boy in the book?
5—What is the name of the cat in the book?
6—What is the name of the rabbit in the book?
7—What is the name of the bird in the book?
8—What is the name of the fish in the book?
9—What is the name of the insect in the book?
10—What is the name of the plant in the book?

In Lighter Vein

Bargain Seeker

A man and his wife were out walking when the man noticed a tradesman's bill on the footpath. He picked it up, took a good look at it, and turned to his wife: "I'm going to pay this bill, Maggie."

"Whatever do you want to do that for, you soft thing?" said she. "It isn't yours."

"No," he replied, "but there's \$1.50 discount, and I might as well have it as anyone else."—Grit.

Outside Meant Outside

Blame it on air raid drills or what you will, but it really happened.

The telephone rang in the composing room of the Durham (N.C.) Herald-Sun and a new apprentice picked up the receiver.

It was an outside call which the switchboard operator was relaying, and she wanted someone to press the necessary button to pick it up. "Outside," she said.

"What?" asked the new apprentice, who had been told nothing about the way the phone system was operated.

"Outside," repeated the operator, this time in a more commanding tone.

Without a word, the apprentice replaced the receiver and beat it down two flights of steps to the sidewalk.—Editor Publisher.

Daily Anecdote

Puzzling Pen

Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras" wrote an extremely illegible hand.

A San Francisco club desired to have him read some of his poems at an annual meeting of their organization, for which an elaborate program had been prepared. The secretary tendered an invitation to the poet and in time an answer came.

It was written in Miller's own hand, and covered four pages. But, alas, the secretary found the communication absolutely indecipherable. He turned it over to the president, the board of directors, and the members in turn, but all found the poet's scrawls an unapproachable puzzle.

Finally the secretary took the matter back into his own hands and dispatched the following note to Mr. Miller:

"My dear Mr. Miller: Your letter received, but I have been unable to determine whether you have accepted or declined our invitation. If you will be present on the date mentioned, will you kindly make a cross at the bottom of this letter? If it will be impossible for you to appear, will you kindly draw a circle?"

In due time the letter came back, but the secretary could not decide whether the marking at the bottom was a cross or a circle!

Beards and the War

Twenty-three men aboard a U.S. cruiser in the Pacific have tossed their razors into Davy Jones' locker. Members of this "club" have sworn not to come out of the brush until the day of allied victory. Robert L. Gray, radioman second-class of New Boston, Ohio, shows why the barber on his ship is taking it easy.

Mass Feeding

Over 50,000 meals are served daily in the cafeterias of the new Pentagon Building, Arlington, Va.

Just for Fun—

—Burr Shafer



Brevities

Detroit News: Once more, potatoes are so plentiful we could use them to plug an oil can if we had the oil.

St. Louis Star-Times: There isn't much choice. During a depression the wolf is at the door, and during a boom the tax collector is there.

Indianapolis News: Odd lots of shoes may be purchased without ration coupons, something that should be good news to persons with odd lots of feet.

Des Moines Register: The Germans are wearing paper clothing. If this sort of weather keeps up, we wouldn't mind having a paper suit ourselves, providing it was made of perforated player piano rolls.

Homecoming-Bait

Mrs. Charles L. Anderson came to Montezuma, Kansas, seeking harvest hands, for her farm, and some store bread.

She could find neither, but finally in desperation tried at a restaurant for the bread. They had none to spare.

"Guess I'll have to go home and bake biscuits and have chicken and gravy," she said.

Three harvest hands, eating at the counter, arose as one man. "We'll go with you," they volunteered.—A.P.

On the Helpful Side

(Topeka State Capitol)

Topeka, Kan.

Every hospital needs some flowers to add a touch of beauty in the hours of convalescence for the patients, believes Harry L. Rhodes of this city.

With the arrival of the soldier patients at Winter General Hospital, Rhodes has promised to send flowers to the hospital every week. He has promised vases for the patients' wards, and has purchased more than 100 flowers to decorate the wards this week end.

Civilian Flying

Only the United States and Russia have allowed their civilians to fly in wartime; other belligerents grounded their amateurs, as soon as war was declared.

news item—WASHINGTON, D.C.—THE GOVERNMENT REPORTS THERE IS A SHORTAGE OF \$10,000,000 BILLS.



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Homeward Bound

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Jerry's Hard to Convince

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—Claudette Runs Out of Adjectives

By THE HAGERS



NEW SOUTH WALES

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(Continued from previous page)

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Editorials

What Is a Nation's Share?

Lend-Lease to America's Allies topped a billion dollars in June. It was the highest monthly total on record. But even that figure does not show the economic contributions made by American families whose breadwinners are in the armed forces, nor the grimmer contributions of human life. The total of all types of expenditure, material, moral, mental, would be staggering if it could be compiled for any given month.

Is this more than the United States' share? If so, how shall a balance be struck when the war is over? "Reverse lend-lease" accounts can help keep a record of the material contributions other nations have made toward the support of American forces abroad. But they have no column for the intangibles contributed to American victory by America's allies. It is plain that no bookkeeping can balance the costs, the indebtedness, or the credits accumulating while the war is being fought.

Yet there is a danger that a public clamor for payment of "war debts" will arise in the postwar years. Then it will be said that Americans paid for Britain's or France's or Russia's or China's war. Why not stop a moment now, while the actualities of the war are present for examination, to ask whose war this is. Is it America's war? Or only Russia's, or China's, or Britain's? It was because American leadership knew it was America's war, even before Pearl Harbor, that Lend-Lease took the place of neutrality.

The peace to be won will be America's peace, as well as China's, Russia's, Britain's, France's. Then to whom will anyone have lend-leased anything? Who will have paid more than their share toward victory? Who today would say they would accept anything less than victory no matter what has to be paid for it, or how lop-sided the contributions of this country or that?

Will any belligerent say to another, "Unless you equal my contribution, or promise to pay me afterward, I will not fight any longer for your freedom or for my own"? Yet after the war we may hear arguments for a collection of "war debts" uttered by men who talk as if America could have afforded to do less than its all for victory.

Lend-Lease at a billion a month indicates that the material the United States is placing in the hands of its Allies, wherewith to fight for their and America's freedom, may amount to more than Americans will ever want to receive back over their tariff counters in postwar days. The "debt" can be paid, in the last analysis, only in goods, no matter whether the motions of paying it in money are made or not. If the public remembers this, demagogues will have a harder time debasing the great constructive war enterprise of Lend-Lease into a menace to the peace for which we all are fighting together with all we have.

The Coast Guard's 153rd

The Lyle gun, which puts a rescue line aboard stricken ships, has been put down by the United States Coast Guard, and the Reising gun, which may prove to be the sensational small arms development of this war, has been taken up. As the 153rd anniversary of this important branch of the service is observed across the Nation, few things better indicate the radical change in mood and objectives that has come over the Coast Guard than its present choice of weapons.

Formed originally by Alexander Hamilton as a revenue cutter service for the Treasury, the Coast Guard has steadily expanded through the years into one of the Nation's premier peace-time lifesaving organizations. The knowledge possessed of shores, harbors, and small and large boat techniques is now usefully serving the Navy, not only along domestic coasts, but on the high seas against U-boats, and in the distant invasion points.

Along with the other armed services, immense credit must be given the Coast Guard for the efficient and prompt manner in which it has multiplied its normal ranks many-fold with volunteer reserves, imbuing these additions with some of the fine traditions of the service as well as training them to competently fulfill the vital duties now assigned the Coast Guard.

The employment of several thousand more filing clerks in Washington assures that when emergency bureaus are finally ready to discard their records, they will be in perfect alphabetical order.

It May Puzzle the Old Gent

It's progress, we presume. At any rate, there are no snags, no runs, and no holes to darn nowadays. And a twisted seam is no longer the bane of the fastidious.

In fact, the entire order of things is much more orderly. For instance, towels are back on the bathroom rod now where the number nines used to drip and dry. Bureau drawers are noticeably more roomy, and the darned silk may be found in its proper place—if anyone should happen to look at it for memory's sake.

So it must be progress. Certainly no one would want to go back to black cottons. Or even wartime rayons, with their queer shapes and wrinkled knees. And yet, somehow, they had their points. When one picked them up, there was the feel of texture. One was conscious of form and color and the usual dimensions of a material object. He wasn't just clutching a bottle.

Today a pair of stockings is just something you shake well and pour into the palm of the hand. A few magic passes and there they are.

Oh, it's progress, of course, not having hosiery to rinse out or mend, but something tells us that our old friend Santa is going to get quite a surprise when he finds a bottle hanging by the fireplace next December.

Social Drinking

Social custom which fosters the use of liquor should be discouraged, because no one knows what drinker will turn into a chronic alcoholic, one of the leading medical men of the country recently told the School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University.

Social factors are very important in the production of alcoholism, the medical authority pointed out, adding:

"There are no means of telling before hand what persons are so peculiarly susceptible to the seductive influence of alcohol that moderate indulgence is likely to lead them to excesses that eventually will make of them a problem drinker or a physically deteriorated chronic alcoholic.

"We should, therefore, decry social pressure that sets up drinking as a thing to do."

The number of chronic alcoholics in the United States is estimated at 600,000 by Dr. Howard W. Haggard, Director of the Laboratory of Applied Physiology at Yale, and Dr. E. M. Jellinek, Associate Professor in the laboratory and Director of the new School of Alcohol Studies.

Of the 600,000 at least 200,000 are to be found in the more or less helpless class, according to the medical objector to the social promotion of liquor, and another 1,000,000 or more face the danger of becoming problem drinkers.

On the basis of such evidence it seems obvious that when men or women push liquor on a companion, they are failing to abide by the Christian advice of Paul, "that no man put a stumblingblock or an occasion to fall in his brother's way."

Modern "Raggedy Man"

If America's grain crops are being expeditiously garnered, it is due largely to the mechanical "hired man." A quarter of a century ago, harvesting of the country's wheatfields in the face of an acute farm labor shortage would have been a baffling task. Yet today, because of the combine and tractor, it is being accomplished not only without loss of time, but with a considerable financial saving to farmers, who compete with industrial high wages.

There was a time, especially during agriculture's lean years, when these rural robots were in considerable disrepute; when farmers, ruefully regarding them as they reposed in machinery sheds idle for want of fuel, bemoaned their lack of judgment in acquiring them. Today the ruralist has no reason to repent his purchase. Not only do they do the work of a number of men, but they have tapped a brand new source of "farm power." Many a veteran who had assumed that his harvesting days were well behind him has found himself once more in the field with his helpmeet, relieved of the onerous task of "cooking for threshers," beside him. Similarly, teen-age boys and girls have become full-fledged harvest hands.

Perhaps in a more peaceful period a pastoral poet will emerge to commemorate in the James Whitcomb Riley vein, not only the mechanical "hired man" but the farmer and his family, who through putting in extra-long hours, made his 1943 achievement possible.

The Bookshelf

Recalling the Individual

Busy reviewers in midsummer, like high school girls, sometimes start to read a book at the last chapter, and so run into things like this from *Challenges to Freedom*, by Henry M. Wriston (New York: Harpers, \$2.): "Here is a program. Root out of American life every manifestation of the retreat from reason. Make the common sense and the common honesty of the common man our common reliance. Revive faith in the individual as the key to values, recognizing that man was created in the image of God; it is so written in the very first chapter of the very first book of the Bible. All the classical apologists acknowledge that as the foundation of freedom. Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, proclaimed that 'all men are created equal,' they are endowed by their Creator with 'certain unalienable Rights.' Neither in Scripture nor in the writings of any great political thinker is it written that society or the state has divine attributes."

This faith in the divine element in man is reminiscent of Carlyle. It is being expressed with encouraging frequency in current political writings. Possibly it presages a spiritual awakening such as Carlyle helped to inspire in English letters at the beginning of the Victorian era.

"No other source of freedom has ever been discovered; if we cannot accept its spiritual foundation, there is no foundation, and the American tradition was founded upon a myth. In that case we had as well accept Marx and Hitler as correct. . . . The Marxists think of religion as the opiate of the people and Hitler returns to the barbaric gods; both deliver man to the state and destroy his freedom. The moderns who have been so scornful of religious realities have been equally contemptuous of the individual. Only by recovery of confidence in the divine element in man can we establish him as more than the termite whose social system and whose destiny the planners so eagerly adopt." Basing his thinking on this sound premise, Dr. Wriston advocates the repudiation of administrative management so that government may be "by the people," as well as "for the people." He argues that the problem of abolishing war is "not a problem in division, as the politicians so often aver, it is a problem in multiplication." Production is the key to its solution. Production on a scale "so magnificent that the real wealth of the world flows to the common man."

The author's observation that we have been living in a world where "by a kind of double talk, the vocabulary of liberalism has been stolen by the real reactionaries," is particularly incisive. "Only in a world where values have become topsy-turvy would it be possible for Hitler to describe 'tyranny' as a 'new order' or for bureaucracy to masquerade in the habiliments of liberalism."

This book is by the author of "Prepare for Peace!" which was published in 1941. It is a sequel to that volume and describes the kind of domestic government the author believes to be consistent with peace. Dr. Wriston's attitude toward the problems of these times is well summed up in his statement:

"We can set it down as a general rule that if a policy is based upon doubts of the capacity of the citizenry to understand and control it, its operation is likely to prevent that practical education in public affairs on the part of the citizens by which alone democracy can survive." C. W. M.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Government a Trust

Government is a trust, and the officers of the government are trustees, and both the trust and the trustees are created for the benefit of the people.—HENRY CLAY (1777-1852).

Argentine Government Still Fascist

An Intimate Message From Washington

By William H. Stringer

Washington is finding little to cheer about in Argentina's new government. The view in informed quarters today is that the regime headed by Gen. Pedro Ramirez is just about as totalitarian as its predecessor. In this, the Buenos Aires which hailed the overthrow of President Ramon Castillo with shouts of "Long live democracy" are still far from the national expression of that ideal.

Pressures for the restoration of popular government and the reinstatement of the ballot, however, are increasing inside Argentina. The example of what befell Mussolini and his Fascist State is having its effect inside this big, intelligent Latin-American nation, so much so that the Ramirez regime thought it wise to censor portions of President Roosevelt's radio address the other night, where unflattering comment was made on the "ex" Il Duce.

But the Ramirez Government, according to diplomatic and congressional sources here, is continuing resolutely the Castillo policy of "prudent neutrality," although it now terms it "neutrality for the present." In this, the Argentine Government has the firm support of high military officers and of the land-owning class which has ruled Argentina for the last decade.

About the first of July, it was widely expected that the Argentine Government would break off relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan, in accordance with the resolve reached at Rio de Janeiro by the Foreign Ministers of the 21 American republics. However, the United States and Brazilian Ambassadors were soon informed that high Argentine Army officers were seriously opposing this step.

Since one reason for the governmental overturn had reportedly been the Army's desire to dip into the American lend-lease pool and obtain some of the shiny, efficient new military equipment which neighboring and rival Brazil was receiving, it has been expected in Washington that the new regime would early begin to make pro-Allied gestures; if only for the sake of window dressing. That more of these moves have not en-



The Mills Grind Slowly

North . . . South . . . East . . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

To those who enlist in the crusade against oppressive evil arrayed in the trappings of tawdry splendor, as well as to those who wait, and work, and pray, the processes, like those of the refiner's fire, which finally purge and purify, are revealed because they are awaited with a patience born of faith.

Truly, as has been said, "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine." More and more we agree, as the unfolding of some great plan is realized in our experiences, that the shaping of our course is dictated by influences which we can only appreciate but never, in or of ourselves, determine or control.

Week by week and day by day, as we take account of the tremendous events about and around us as progressive victories are won in the war against ignorantly imposed slavery and oppression, we gain new courage and acknowledge a deeper faith in that upon which we have established our structure of democracy and our habitation of religious and cultural freedom.

Mr. Webster, his heirs and assigns, quite thoughtfully, and quite generously as well, permit the use of a word which peculiarly expresses desired, imposed, or unavoidable retribution. It is the word *comeuppance*, peculiar to the people of the United States—a pure colloquialism. But it is a useful word, nevertheless. For further particulars, see "rebuke," "chastisement," "deserts." But we need only look around and about us, and likewise within. It is the operation of a law more ancient than that of the Medes and Persians. The history of the ages, both sacred and profane, impresses the lesson and cites

illustrating cases. Dives learned in what moderns would call the hard way. David was denied the privilege of building the great temple because of his offense.

The list is long, but is not yet filled. We see the logic and reason for the rule more clearly, of course, in the history of our own times and in our own individual experiences. The tragic fate of the last Czar of Russia, the abasement and voluntary exile of the German Emperor, and now the precipitate downfall of Italy's boastful man of straw, continue, but do not complete the dishonorable roll of those who pay in kind for their crimes.

Quite complacently and approvingly do we view this larger and more vividly colored panorama along the mental horizon. It tends to obscure a closer and more intimate perspective. We are prone to forget that this same law is ever and universally operative. It is no respecter of persons. The forum of the special pleader and the advocate adept in fabricating pleas in confession and avoidance is not in the court where the scales of divine justice operate.

There may come, just here, the temptation to interpose, in good faith, a pertinent and defensible interrogatory. It may be inquired, if this law of retributive justice is spontaneous and self-operative, why the balance is not always held even and scales never tipped, or apparently maladjusted, against what is accepted to be the right, or justice and order. Perhaps the answer is to be found by a closer study of the aims, ambitions, and motives of those who serve and who are served.

Nationalistic ambitions, analyzed, may be found to be not unlike the personal ambitions and prejudices of those comprising the body politic. An adage of the law is that he who seeks equity must come with clean hands. It may not have been to the disadvantage of all whose deliverance from evil is not hoped for, prayed for, and fought for, that speedy and final judgment was not too speedily rendered and sentence imposed.

The penalty now being borne by those nations or peoples whose transgressions have been those of omission rather than transgression is in the sacrifice of those who bear the brunt of battle on land and sea and in the air, and in the tremendous monetary cost. The reward, when it comes, will not be in prestige, or in the victorious humbling of a common foe. There will be no substantial gain unless our own and all enlightened nations learn to be prepared to appeal to a court of equity without apology.

The Wide Horizon

Where the Bombs Fell

By Dorothy Waugh

We had been in Rome only a short time. So instead of looking in the guide book to determine upon an adventure for a morning or afternoon, each of us would just start off separately in any direction at all.

On one such ramble, I noticed a young and pretty girl coming toward me. She stopped and asked, in Italian, in a somewhat tense voice, "Do you read German, Signorina?"

"Why, yes; some." "Oh, Signorina," she said, reaching down the neck of her dress and pulling out a letter, "I have this letter from my cousin. But he has written me in German. I cannot read it."

"I'm not sure I know enough Italian to translate it for you, even if I can read it," I said.

"But you will try, Signorina?" Her voice was pleading. She seemed in pain at any suggestion of doubt.

"Of course." I glanced through the letter first, to orient myself.

"It begins 'Dear Cousin,'" I said.

"Yes!"

"And ends, 'With love and kisses, Julian.'"

"Yes!" She was blushing furiously. "You will be able to read it, Signorina," she said.

I now went back to the beginning of the letter. "He says," I translated, "that he didn't come last week because he had to go somewhere else. He seems to tell you where he had to go, but I can't make it out." It was written in German script, in great haste, and in a somewhat individual handwriting.

I continued puzzling over the word, but my new friend was restlessly concerned. "But what more does he say, Signorina?"

I read on.

"He says please forgive him."

"Yes! Yes!"

"And please meet him and go with him this . . ."

"Yes, yes, Signorina! When? Where?"

She was very excited. I was a little annoyed at her urgency, for I felt that I had been doing remarkably well.

"I have to figure out the day," I said. "I don't know the day names very well in Italian. Lunedì, martedì . . ." I hesitated.

"Mercoledì," she said, desperately.

"Yes," I said. "He says to meet him on Wednesday—mercoledì!"

"Ma, è oggi!" she ejaculated, simply torn with feeling. "That is today!"

"Yes," I said. "Wednesday is today."

"But where, Signorina? At what hour?"

Oh, of course! This was not an academic language translation. This was life for her; and love and anguish and turmoil. I looked at the letter again. "At 11 in the morning, German time; that is, 11 in Italian time."

She looked as if I had killed her.

"But it is now, Signorina. Now!"

I looked at my wrist watch. So it was. It was 11 o'clock.

"But where, Signorina? Where?"

I looked at the letter again.

"At the Central Station," I read.

She paled again, and looked utterly hopeless. "But it is so far," she breathed. I hardly caught the words, she had so little breath to speak them.

I looked at the letter again. "Or . . ." I read.

"Oh, Signorina!" She grabbed my wrist.

"Or at 3 o'clock German time—that is, 15 o'clock Italian time."

"Fifteen o'clock time?" Really, Signorina? At 15 o'clock? Today? At the Central Station, Signorina? Are you sure?"

"Yes," I said, looking at the letter again. "I am sure."

"Mercoledì!"

"Yes; Mittwoch. That is Wednesday. That is mercoledì, isn't it? Lunedì, martedì, mercoledì. . . . Yes; mercoledì."

"And at 15 o'clock?"

"Yes; 3 in the afternoon; that is 15 o'clock."

"And at the Central Station?"

"Yes, at the Central Station."

She grabbed the letter from me and simply fled down the street.

I felt a bit chagrined. I had got along much better with this translating than I would have expected. I had looked forward to seeing whether I could do as well with the rest of the letter. But it was gone.

Then suddenly—vividly—it came to me what my meager translating ability had set afoot in human terms.

I never hear of the Central Station in Rome without thinking of her and wondering. The recent bombing of Rome's huge Central Station has brought it all back.

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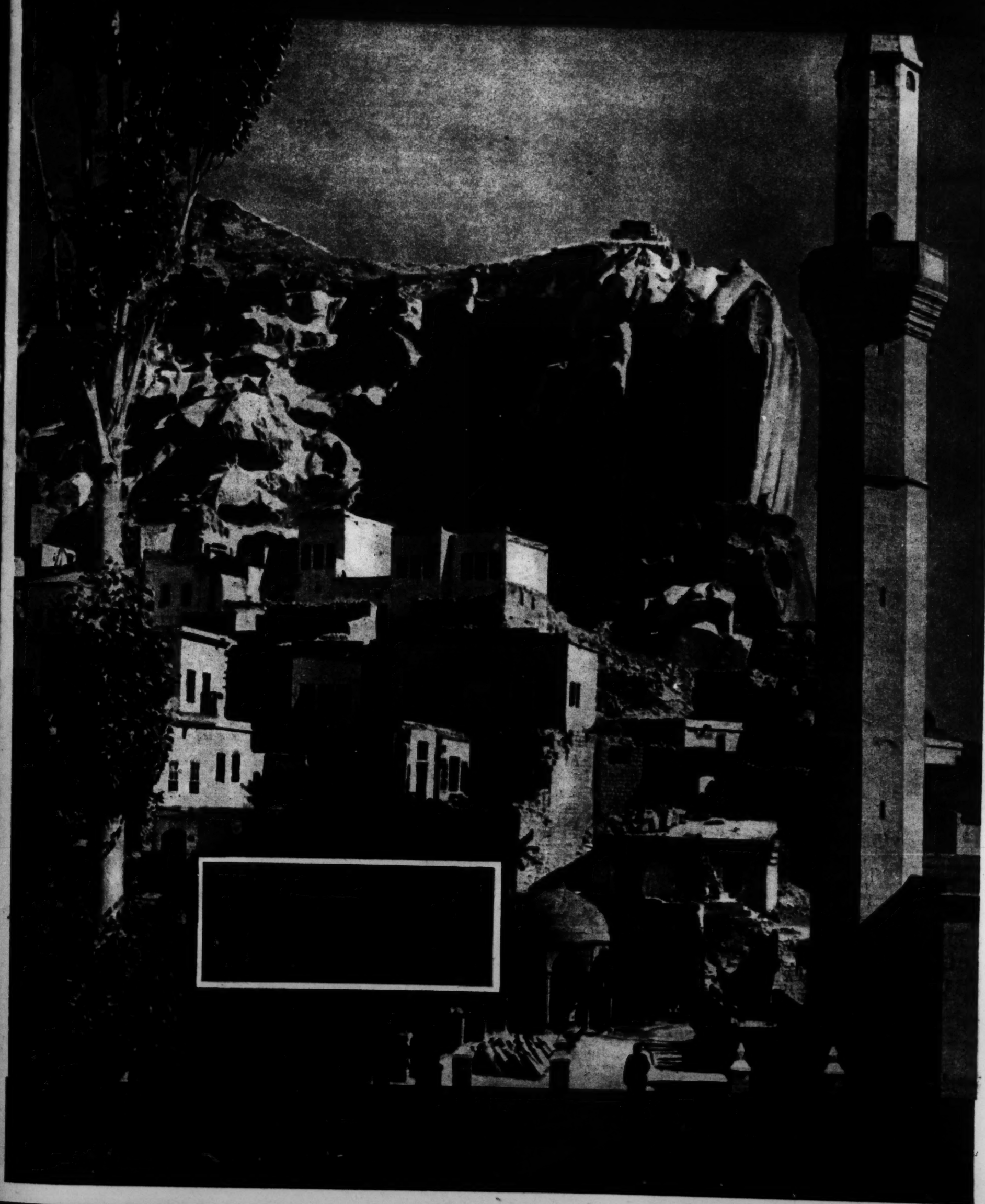
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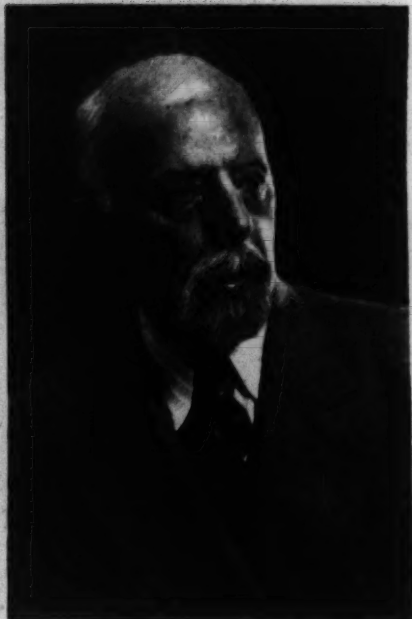
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After the Defeat of Naziism, What?

By Dr. F. W. Foerster



Loesche Photo

DR. F. W. FOERSTER

Dr. F. W. Foerster, contributor of the following article, is a German expatriate, who for many years was at the very center of the struggle between militarism and the more humane school of German thinkers. He held important educational posts in Germany and devoted much time to lecturing and writing on the menace to Germany and the world which lurked in the growing Prussianization of German thinking. One result of his campaign was that Ludendorff demanded his imprisonment, from which Dr. Foerster was saved by the intervention of a powerful friend.

THERE IS A WIDESPREAD ILLUSION among peacemakers—an illusion reinforced, by wishful thinking—that the German people are not identical with Hitler, that after the defeat it will not be too difficult to come to an understanding with a nation liberated from her tyrant.

This is a most dangerous illusion.

Of course, if you understand by the "German people," the silent, humble, goodhearted, peace-loving masses which suffer history but do not produce it, then you have before you an innocent people who have been dragged into a butchery, the necessity for and the meaning of which they have never grasped. These are the "masses." On them former German Social-Democrats count, and they consider and present them as a sufficient moral and political guarantee against an eventual third Nationalist conspiracy. In fact, the whole postwar period has proved the fallacy of this appraisal of the masses.

After this war, millions of hardened and brutalized young men will be still eager to exert their terror against any German who tries to co-operate loyally with the rest of the world. Moreover, the active part of the German people who have made history, as a dynamic minority against a more or less indifferent numerical majority, is, with few and impotent exceptions, essentially with Hitler!

Hitler is the last logical expression of the Pan-Germanist and militarist ideas which have penetrated the German people since Bismarck. Hitler has only popularized what was the leading ideology of the middle and upper classes. Hitler is the last offshoot of the old unholy German Wotan oak. The whole Nazi party obliterated, the great Prussian and Pan-Germanist ideas which produced Hitler as the well-deserved consequence of a long and cynical game with the diabolical powers in history, would remain and would produce new Hitlers. You cannot even count on the Christians, however courageously many of them may have defended their belief. In politics they never took a clear position against the naked political paganism which broke out in Prussianized Germany.

Therefore, the so-called "German

people," as an active historical factor, is essentially identical with Hitler and is responsible for Hitler. They tolerated William II, who prepared Hitler and whose General Staff had already in 1895 prepared its plans for the future conquest of the world. They may fall away as Hitler's gigantic enterprise fails, but the mentality remains to produce after some years of peace and recovery a new Führer calling up the nation against "intolerable slavery."

It does not follow that all the German people need be punished. But all the people who proved unable to resist the most terrible crimes and the most barbaric enterprise must accept for a long time an international control. This is a well-deserved consequence of a people's advocating self-determination but remaining incapable of determination for themselves. The German policy has been determined by the most ruthless elements. What right have the Germans to protest against tutelage? There must be absolutely efficient methods of control. There must be most severe punishment for every new attempt to organize a new conspiracy and to misuse for rearmament the raw materials which will be entrusted to the industrialists in order to save the German people from starvation and to make use, for the world's economy, of German skill, natural science, and organizing ability.

From different sides the proposal has been made in a precipitate manner, to found a European Federation on the basis of perfect equality and with no discrimination imposed on the defeated nations. Such a proposal reveals not less moral insanity than we find in Nazi politics. There is a generosity which directly leads to moral insanity. We have, after this war, to deal with a wholly unconverted

majority of millions who are still separated from the rest of the world by a barbaric belief in mere power. They must be talked to in the only language they understand, otherwise they will misuse every help, every concession, every equality of conditions for nothing but restoration of crime. Control is not only a protection of the devastated world which can only be rebuilt under long-standing security—but also a protection of the decent part of the German people.

Only a well-founded control of the people which feel victims of ruthless dynamic minorities offers the possibility of the re-education of the nation. The organizers and inspirers of such re-education will be found among the Germans themselves, with foreign co-operation—but they badly need a protective power preventing the least attempt to disturb and intimidate their work by a new propaganda of hatred.

The first conclusion to be drawn from our analysis is that nothing could be more disastrous for the world and for the German people than to take easily the unspeakable crimes which have been committed. We have to deal not only with a war but with a deliberate uprising against all moral foundations of human civilization. The majesty of the moral law, the reality of limits, to be defended against the return of mere savagery, must be recognized by a repression in proportion to the horror of the crimes, devastations and robberies committed in all these years.

This is not revenge; it is moral order manifesting itself by visible and sensible repulsion and diminution of the aggressive powers. Therefore a most severe punishment is needed for all those who are responsible for the crimes mentioned or who participated in their execution.

Further, all members of the Nazi Party must be deprived for life of all political rights and functions and be excluded from all activity in the field of school education, from the press and the radio. (After 10 years, there might be granted the possibility of an appeal for revision before a court before which a reliable change of the mind must be proved. Youth organizations might continue in their hard work, but they must be based on sound moral principles and their work must be in the service of reparation.)

As to that great part of the German people who remained passive, indifferent, and merely obedient, they have also their responsibility for the criminal enterprises of the nation. In the life of a state there is a solidarity of responsibility of the people for their government. The German people have to accept the consequences that will fall on a nation that had not the moral force and the civil courage to resist in time an uprising the spirit and aims of which could not be misunderstood.

The great fault of Geneva pacifism was the precipitate granting of equality and liberty to a people that had not shown the least reliable change of heart. No wonder that the blindly granted rights were misused for preparing a second blow.

Of course, mere military occupation cannot really solve the European question any more than the police can solve the criminal problem. But without first applying physical force, you cannot tame gangsters or discourage their calculations or intimidate their followers.

The only place to say "no discrimination" is in that phase of reconstruction which concerns the victims of the German aggression. But then the German youth up to 16 years should be dealt with as

(Continued on page 13)



THE GOOSESTEP—Symbol of Militaristic Prussianism Which Has Proved a Menace to Germany and the World

Wide World Photo

Berlin to Bagdad in Reverse

By Dr. Kurd Albu

Turkey holds the key position in the Eastern Mediterranean. At the moment, when the invasion of Europe is in progress, eyes naturally turn in her direction. With the Allies striking strong blows at the soft underside of the continent, the question naturally arises: What part will Turkey play? Whatever she does, whatever decision she takes, will have a profound effect upon the military developments in the Southeast and upon the duration of the war. Hence the importance of the following article showing what the trend is in that country.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, Turkey—stretching from the borders of Iran and Iraq to Eastern Thrace in Europe—has an excellent opportunity to play an important rôle against the Axis—in the West, on the Mediterranean and Aegean Sea, as well as in the Northwest, on the Thracian border, as a rallying point for attacks aimed at Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, and Germany itself. As guardian of the Dardanelles, since the Treaty of Montreux in 1936, and strengthened by formidable fortifications, Turkey can at will close the Straits to all Axis shipping and open passage into the Black Sea to Allied merchantmen and warships, thus shortening the supply route to Russia and threatening the rear of Axis troops in Southern Russia.

The short distance between the outlet of the Bosphorus into the Black Sea and Constantza, on the Rumanian coast, would make possible swift military moves against Rumania and Bessarabia without being endangered by Axis warships and submarines in the Black Sea. Such moves could be supported by the Russian Navy now stationed in the ports of Poti and Batum. In the west, Turkey might grant the use of Anatolian ports, especially the vast harbor of Smyrna, to the United Nations, and on the flank cover the attack of land and air-borne troops operating on the Aegean Islands and against the Greek mainland. Allied air bases already prepared in Anatolia, furthermore, might give the Allied air forces an excellent basis for smashing at the coastal fortifications of the Germans and Italians on the Aegean Islands, and for capturing such important strongholds as Crete, in the inner, and Leros, Chios, and Mytilene, in the outer circle.

In the south, the formerly so-called Bagdad Bahn, running from the Syrian border to Istanbul and Adrianople, with a sidetrack to Smyrna, and the railway system linking the south with Ankara and Bagdad, would enable the Allies to put the Ninth and Tenth British Armies, now poised in Syria, Iraq, and Palestine, into action at all strategic points in Asia Minor and in Eastern Thrace. Turkey, therefore, is an immense reservoir for troop concentrations able to strike in every direction, especially to the north, crossing the Maritza line and imperiling the Axis armies in the Balkans. There is no doubt such an invasion would coincide with open revolts of the Balkan peoples already set to shake off the yoke of Nazi rule and their puppet governments.

Politically, the trend of Turkish policy is showing a closer leaning toward the Allied cause.

President Ismet Inonu, as an ardent fighter for the rights of small nations,

had already advocated in the League of Nations mutual security for all small Balkan States, menaced by aggressive ambitions of Germany and Italy, but he failed, due to Bulgarian resistance. Up to 1938, Turkey had adapted her policy to the rôle of mediator between Europe and Asia; i. e., she had fostered peaceful development of her economy and the westernization of the peoples in the Near East without joining one of the great European power groups struggling for predominance in that part of the world. After the Nazis had devoured Austria and Czechoslovakia and Germany had penetrated the political life of the lower Danube countries, Turkey was compelled to look after her own security, by joining the British and concluding the Alliance of May and September, 1939. That decision simultaneously led to a loosening of the strong economic ties with Germany.

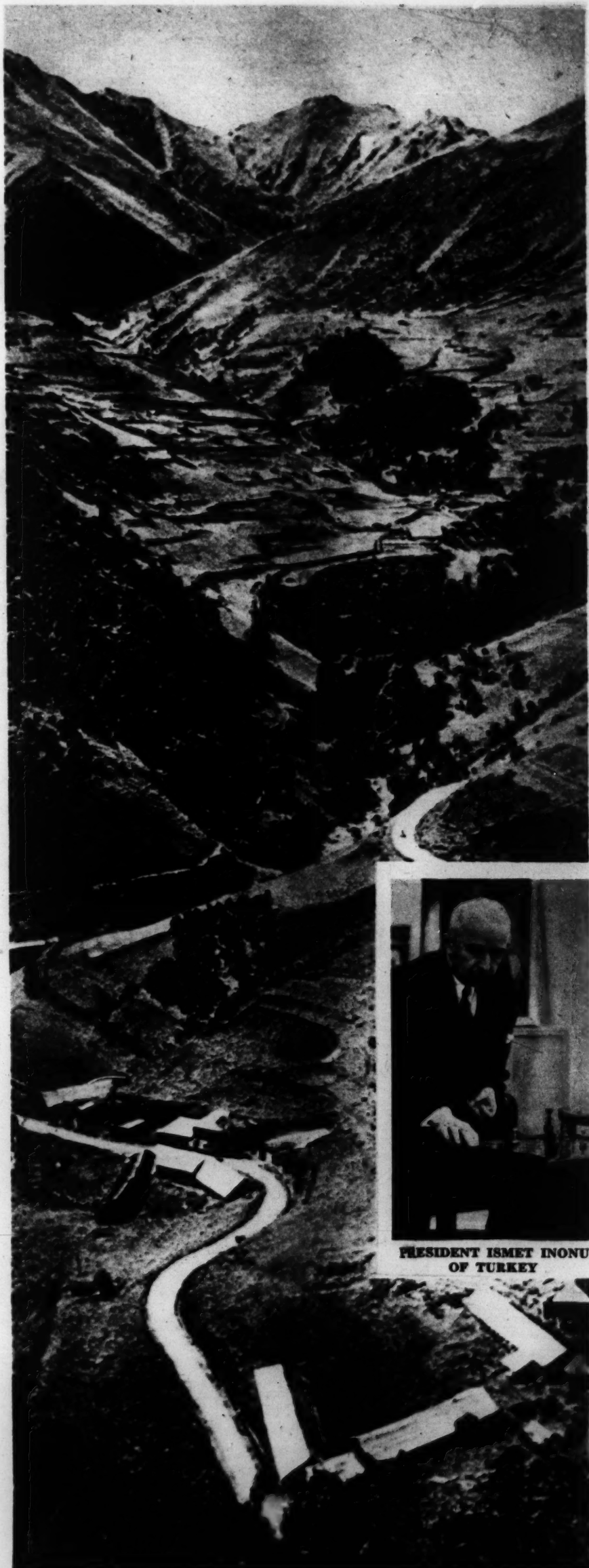
Immediately after Hitler's rise to power the normal Turko-German trade volume increased considerably. It grew through Germany's ruthless dumping—suggested by the former President of the German Reichsbank, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, and continued by the Minister of Economics, Dr. Walther Funk, in order to discourage and exclude other nations from Turkish trade. With Great Britain and France, as colonial powers, being unable to purchase the agricultural surplus from Turkey, Germany up to 1938 had monopolized more than 50 per cent of Turkish imports and exports, leaving Great Britain, the United States, and France behind. German infiltration in Turkish economics and even in the country's political life was so strong that the country was threatened with being engulfed like other Balkan States. But the outbreak of the war in 1939 and the Turko-British Alliance brought the German dreams of a survival of the old Berlin-Bagdad policy, inaugurated by the late Emperor William the Second, to an end.

At first not clearly visible but with ever-increasing swiftness, the Anglophile President, Ismet Inonu, and the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Numan Menemencioğlu, experienced through trade negotiations with the Nazis sufficient to turn the wheel of Turkish economics against Germany. The Turko-British trade pact of Jan. 25, 1940, secured for Turkey loans and credits, redeemable in 20 years, for the achievement of the industrialization plans but mostly for the modernization of the Army. Eighty German "experts," previously called advisers in military and industrial matters, were suddenly dismissed. In the agreement of fall, 1941, the whole Turkish output of chromium for 1941 and 1942, indispensable for the Nazi war machine, was pledged to Great Britain, while Germany was restricted to Turkish chromium deliveries in 1943 and 1944, dependent upon complete fulfillment of all Turkish counterclaims.

Due to the strain imposed on German industry by the bombardment of Allied air forces, the Nazis could not comply with Turkish demands and finally dropped the chromium problem in the last negotiation of Dr. Clodius in March-April, 1943. Significant for the meager success obtained by the latest agreement is the remark of Dr. Clodius: "It was concluded to save face." Indeed, the pact is the tombstone of German economic and political aspirations in Turkey. The shifting of the economic interests to the Allied side was carried through by Menemencioğlu and Bay Sanus, both of them eager to get rid of German economic tutelage.

Instead, Turkey entered into a reliable partnership with Great Britain and the United States for the delivery of military equipment, machinery for her own war industries, rolling stocks and locomotives, needed for the new railway lines. Even in time of her own emergency Great Britain did not stop shipments to Turkey of food and war matériel from her stocks in East Africa, Iraq, and India. Military equipment such as guns, tanks, aircraft and ammunition reached Turkey under the lend-lease agreement over the railway line from Basra and the Persian Gulf.

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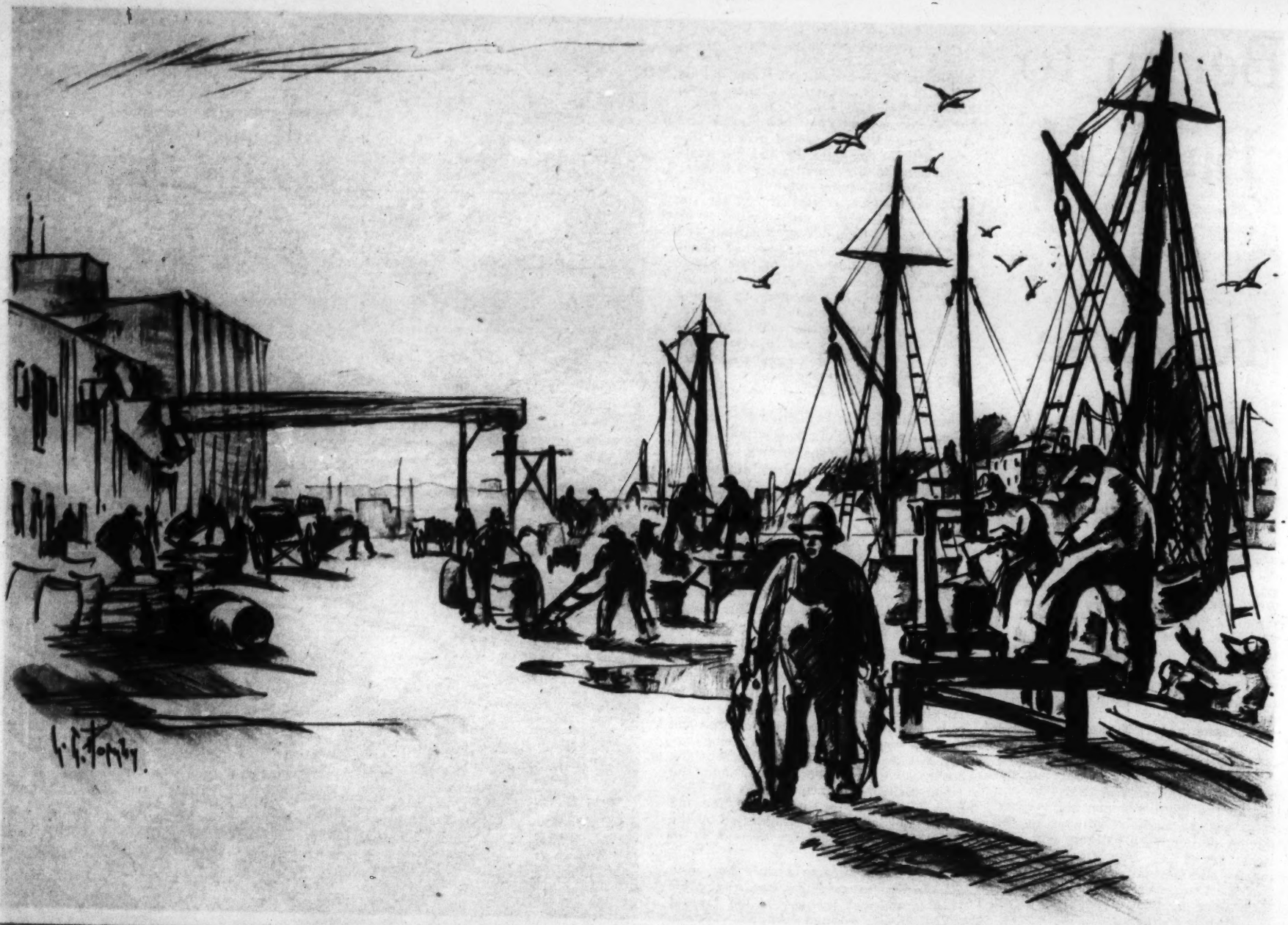


PRESIDENT ISMET INONU
OF TURKEY

BARRIER TO THE ENEMY

The Wild, Mountainous Terrain of Eastern Anatolia, Turkey, Serves as a Barrier to Any Invading Force, and Unwelcome Visitors Are Easily Spotted on the Few Roads Which Wind In and Out of the Hills

Wide World Photos



Art and the Man at Gloucester

There is a romance about the ancient fishing port of Gloucester, and particularly about the wharves when the trawlers return from the fishing grounds and the trim and sturdy men of the sea unload their catches. It matters not that the fish are going to war, and that the armed forces are receiving nearly 50 per cent of the catches; the glamour is still there. And artists from all over the world spend happy hours along the waterfront trying to catch it.

Sitting on the caprail of some wharf, or perched on the rocks along the shore, they may be found transferring to canvas some scene of unusual interest.

On this page are given sketches of two attractive spots on Cape Ann. One is the fish pier at Gloucester, and the other, Lanseville, looking out over the waters of Ipswich Bay. Although the granite industry once held an important place in Lanseville, that quaint summer resort has lost none of its picturesqueness.

The sketches are by Lester G. Hursey, author and artist, who is represented in the American National Museum of American and European Art.





MARIA MARTINEZ IN A MEXICAN FOLK DANCE

AN OLD OLIVE GROVE in the foothills of the Sierra Madre Mountains near Claremont, California, provides the appropriate setting for the Padua Hills Theater, with its company of Mexican players and its repertoire of Mexican plays. Like nothing else in the American dramatic scene, this distinguished little community is particularly interesting at the moment because of its international aspect, its neighborly function of introducing to the people of the United States the authentic background and spirit of the people of Mexico and reciprocally, of presenting in the audiences and the theater community here a sampling of the finer North American qualities.

"Here," says this little theater, speaking through its plays and players, its associated craftsmen, "is something of beauty and honest human interest about Mexico." And "here," say the Padua Hills audiences and theater management, "are people of America eager to listen to such significant achievements and reports from another land."

The main interest lies in the adaptation of folk stories and traditions to the requirements of the modern stage and their production by the group of Mexican players. Plays of early California and its rich Spanish inheritance find a congenial place among the primitive and contemporary drama from below the Rio Grande. And allied arts and crafts function vitally in relation to the chief activity of dramatic expression.

Happily, the productions manage to keep much of genuine regional flavor, the players bringing homogeneous talent adequate for the naive charm and sturdiness of the plays. The Mexican has a peculiar native genius as an actor and this, combined with the inherent color and directness of his national expression, makes the folk theater the obvious medium for an authentic popular interpretation of his character and life. The vitality and variety of his music, the dynamic grace and spontaneity of his dances, his flair for costume and gesture and romantic adventure all serve to fortify his talent as an entertainer presenting a sequence from his own cultural drama.

With the theater as a focus, Padua Hills is a small center for the study of music, handicrafts, languages, and other subjects inherent in the regional arts and customs. Stage costuming and design, painting and other related activities fit into the fascinating picture. Craft classes, a ceramic studio, a weaving studio, a woodcraft shop and a studio gift shop featuring Mexican imports are part of the educational set-up. Quaint figures of saints and various folk characters are important in many of the productions.

Merchandise for the gift shop has been selected in Mexico by discerning buyers and furnishes authentic objects suitable for home furnishing and as inspiration for textile, stage and costume designs. Gorgeous copper trays, glassware, silver, textiles and tile work make a brilliant showing.

The plays objectify the traditional culture in striking costumes, in incidental songs and dances as well as in their folk characters and scenes. Padua Institute, a non-profit organization, is the community structure which operates the theater and its associated teaching, craft work and research. It is an outgrowth of a neighborhood theater group which chose to surrender its stage to the young Mexican players whom the Institute selects and trains.

Teachers, administrators and players live and work in a practical and stimulating fellowship appropriate to the dream of an international and interracial expression cherished by this small

Folk Art in an Olive Grove

By Rosalind Lee

social-minded group which is fostering the folk heritage that lies so near at hand.

The theater building is of Spanish-California architecture, its red-tiled roofs, flowery patios and adobe-colored walls at home in the rugged old hacienda country about it. The stage is simple but adequate, with good lighting and other essentials, and the building houses a dining room where luncheon, tea and dinner are served. Handsome hand-loomed hangings in the dining room and elsewhere were designed and woven in the Padua Hills craft shops.

The players comprise a group of from fifteen to twenty young people of Mexican or Spanish-Californian descent. Some of them were born in Mexico, but most of them have been in California the greater part of their lives and come from neighboring cities and towns. They work in the kitchen, dining room and elsewhere

about the estate, earning something with which to supplement their quite nominal salaries. The arrangement is really on a scholarship basis, and as a rule the students have not had previous dramatic training. They are chosen for their ability as singers, dancers, guitarists, etc., and members of the cast put on a captivating floor show in the community dining room.

This is the twelfth year of the present organization. Eight or ten plays are presented annually, each running five or six weeks. A Christmas drama, *Las Posadas*, is given each holiday season, with variations such as are introduced in its community presentations in Mexican villages. In contrast, a recent production, *La Familia Rojas*, is a roistering comedy of a traveling tent show in Mexico, and *Pascacio*, the *Bootblack* is a beguiling farce.

Plays at the Padua Hills Theater are authentic and integral, with the singular combination of sophistication and naïveté that characterizes the Mexican temperament. The settings are faithfully indicated, with brilliant native costumes, gay songs and dances, and simple but vivid and theatrical village scenes. Dark, ardent lovers, of course, play guitars and serenade coquettish señoritas. Flower girls and market women, cavaleros and clowns make merry at glittering fiestas.

Back of the ingenuous sets, the stock characters and properties, is the warm and vital folk quality of the plays and players. Whether it is the village scribe writing extravagant love letters for a thwarted suitor, the village bootblack playing pranks, or a gossiping housewife sweeping the leaves from her patio door, the scene picks up something earthy and

(Continued on page 12)



PATIO SCENE IN THE PADUA HILLS, CALIFORNIA

Center of Music, Theater, Handicrafts, and Languages Inherent in the Regional Arts and Customs

Steppingstones to Careers

By Margaret A. Hickey

Chairman, Women's Advisory Committee, War Manpower Commission

SINCE DAYS OF '78, wars have profoundly affected the economic status of American women. Their first industrial employment, for example, resulted from the Revolutionary War, which made possible the founding of a textile industry on this continent.

Consider, also, the effects of the Civil War, among which were the establishment as women's occupations of machine sewing and Government clerical employment, and the eventual recognition of schoolteaching as a woman's profession.

World War I, in turn, gave women first claim on white-collar office jobs, and demolished barriers against their general employment in factories.

In none of America's national emergencies, however, have great numbers of women been welcomed to the upper levels of professional and technical employment. The outstanding occupational development likely to result from the present conflict bids fair to be the admission of women to those upper reaches of traditionally masculine employment.

The greatest obstacle to complete fulfillment of this advance in women's work status is lack of trained women to seize new and rapidly expanding opportunities. Caught unawares, few girls have prepared themselves for careers as executives, engineers, or natural scientists. Indeed, educators were advising them against such preparation a few short months ago. Illustrative of the situation, fewer than 6,000 women are expected this year to complete requirements for college degrees in business management. Girl chemists within a year of graduation are still fewer. Most distressing of all, the physics and engineering professions during 1943 can draw upon only about 200 women graduates to fill their sadly depleted ranks.

College degrees, for the duration, are not the only passports to industry's top ranks. War production can't wait for Matilda to get her diploma. High school "grads" and college girls are finding that war training courses in colleges and universities provide what it takes to gain a foothold in engineering, chemistry, physics, or production supervision.

Take Gladys Witmer. Formerly an art teacher, she longed for a more significant part in the war. Hearing about ESMWT courses through a friend, she was surprised to find several available in her home town. She enrolled and, after completing the required work with flying colors, was employed as a designing draftsman by the Seaboard Machinery Corporation. Now she feels that she has a very real, though indirect, part in the Battle of the Atlantic.

In case you are wondering, ESMWT stands for Engineering, Science, and Management War Training. It is a program of the War Manpower Commission's Bureau of Training, administered by the



Pennsylvania State College Photos

MISS MASON, GIVEN EVER HEAVIER RESPONSIBILITIES, PREPARES HER DAILY REPORT ON MACHINE INSPECTION

U. S. Office of Education. It consists of short training courses offered tuition-free in colleges and universities which are co-operating to prepare men and women for professional and technical war jobs.

Betty Snowden took such a course and left her job as a clothes model for even more interesting work with the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, where she helps to plan and produce vital radio equipment for the Army and Navy.

Like Gladys and Betty, you will find these courses operating near you. More than 220 selected colleges and universities are offering them. But college campuses are not accessible to everyone, so hundreds of additional training centers had to be established. Now more than 1,000 towns and cities boast conveniently located ESMWT classrooms, where their residents may receive free college train-

ing which will prepare them quickly for essential jobs.

Pauline Bilovesky, who recently completed a 16-week course in ordnance inspection, has gone to work as an inspector of gun parts. She was formerly a housewife. Fortunately, this made it possible for her to "go to school" all day for the period of her training. If her employment had not permitted this arrangement, however, she could still have attended evening classes set up to meet just such situations.

Margaret Prosser, for instance, was employed as a waitress. That didn't stop her from attending evening classes. In fact, she was one of the best students in her section and was able to qualify easily for a job as supervisor of ordnance work for the Navy. As she remarked, it isn't just the increased pay that she enjoys, but also the feeling that what she is doing is really important!

Did you like chemistry in high school? If so, you might, like Maxine Bryan, take an ESMWT chemistry course. Maxine was amazed at the ease with which she got her job with the National Gypsum Company when the course was over. Almost before she realized it, she found herself doing a college man's work as assistant chemist in the Gypsum Company laboratories.

Suppose, though, that physics is more appealing to you. You can still find training to suit! Jean Thorsell took a course in electronics that led straight to a job in radio. At the Airplane and Marine Instrument Company, where she is now a factory technician, her knowledge of radio whys and wherefores put her far ahead of other girls who applied for jobs "doing just anything."

Assuming, for the sake of variety, that accounting or personnel work or statistics or office management seems more in your line, you can likewise find hundreds of war-production jobs waiting for you. Very probably, like Nina Tewell, you will

find that a few weeks of conscientious work in training classes will help you switch to a more interesting job. After training, Nina dropped work as a sales clerk to do cost accounting for the Simond Steel Company.

But the strongest demand of all for women is in engineering. They are needed to plan and build planes, guns, jeeps, landing barges—everything! Some prepare the drawings for the blueprints from which war machines are made; others check and measure engine or ordnance parts to be sure they will fit together and function properly when assembled; still others compute the answers to hundreds of mathematical problems which must be solved before design work on new implements of war can go forward. ESMWT courses train women for these jobs, too. All you need spend is your time and, in return, you get a job with highly satisfactory pay and a chance at work whose importance is beyond question. Among the 30,000 girls who have taken these engineering courses are Dolores Mason, now a supervisor of inspections with the Universal Lubricating Systems Corporation; Jane Gordon, employed as an engineer's assistant with General Electric, and Letitia Taylor, who works for Bell Aircraft.

Illustrating the employers' reaction to ESMWT, a spokesman for the Boeing Aircraft Company writes: "This company requested courses in aircraft drafting for women because production of Flying Fortresses was being handicapped by the scarcity of men with this training. Boeing engineers collaborated closely in the design of the courses, and the women taking them were paid \$75 a month until they completed training, when their pay was increased to \$140 and, in some cases, \$200 a month. Company officials express satisfaction with their work."

Columbia University reports 40 ESMWT courses, with more than 1,000 women enrolled. "Some 250 women," they

(Continued on page 13)



MAXINE BRYAN IS NOW LABORATORY ASSISTANT



DOLORES MASON IS EAGER TO SERVE UNCLE SAM



Can You Farm With Gloves On?

THE LENGTH of the pump handle has no bearing on the depth of the well, and rooster eggs are invariably much smaller than those from hens. The mustard that peppers the peas is a weed, makes fair greens, but is not a commercial crop. The top strand of a fence should be tightened first. All in all, a wealth of such information—some of it useful—will be placed in the vicinity of city boys and girls who are going out this summer to help win the war by helping Farmer Brown. Most of these boys and girls, if recruited through well-meaning agencies, will be given many precepts before they start out. After they have gone home again they will find most of the precepts were a waste of time and that their choicest and more valuable memories involved complete surprises. The country is a good place to learn by doing, with the accent on doing.

A nation of great cities should, naturally, hold decent communion with its sources of supply. Huge centers of population should think highly of and have due regard for those who produce their food. Understanding of this sort has not been outstanding, but we are fast coming to it under wartime pressure. City people who lamented the scarcity of potatoes knew little of the economic ramifications



DO'S AND DON'TS FOR AMATEUR FARMERS

Don't Run the Cows Home From the Pasture; It Decreases Milk Production. Don't "Clown" While Operating Farm Machinery; Tractors Don't Steer Themselves

of the shortage—a shortage that may honestly be doubted to have existed. It is highly humorous, but equally indicative, that New York's zoo includes a common milk-producing cow. But in the future our city folks are going to be closer to the facts of production. A great educational experience is about to take place, and we may expect a generation of urbanites who are interested in and aware of the ways and problems of the countryside.

As one who has attempted most of the pursuits grouped under farming, I am currently deriving amusement from the "Do's and Don'ts" being addressed to the innocent young things who are thus sacrificing their metropolitan sophistication on the altar of food production. The transition is from "worldly" to "earthy." But the difficulty with precepts lies in the lack of mutually understood terms. The city boy or girl can hear what I say, but until they've some dirt under their nails and some hay inside their overalls, they won't know exactly what I mean. If we can bridge the difference and send them back to their high-vaulted past with some rural trimmings, the beans will not have dried in vain and this nation shall have a new knowledge of freedom.

Consider, for instance, the precept that cows should always be milked from the right side. It will be too bad if the city child accept this axiom as the all-inclusive truth. As a matter of fact, it needn't be so at all. I have a cow that can be milked from either side, or even from behind. She is a docile cow, and as long as I'm milking she doesn't care if school keeps or not. I believe I could bring in a full band and have it play *Semper Fidelis* in a minor key and she would let me milk if I stood on my head and braced my feet against her. Sometimes when I am milking disturbing things happen and she pays no attention—such as a hen flying through the tie-up in full squawk, followed by a dog in full cry, followed by a child in full Indian suit waving a pasteboard tomahawk and shouting, "Gelert! Gelert! You naughty dog!"

On the other hand, we had a cow once who could not be milked from the

left side. Indeed, we never could milk her at all without putting a chain over her back, bracing a pole across her back knees, and holding her nose with our fingers. It took three people to milk her, one an expert dodger. We perfected our tactics until we got her so she'd kick with only one leg at a time, and we sold her to the first customer, a man who still claims he was cheated.

For the most part, cows will want to be milked from only one side at a time, preferably the right—but the stipulation is a minimum of lore. It would be far better to inculcate in our boys and girls the useful knowledge that cows are pretty much the victims of habit. What they do today they did yesterday and they'll do all their lives. Their bad habits can be broken only by substituting good habits. Regularity of chores instills in them respect for regularity, and if you have trained them to one-sided lactation you have an eternally one-sided cow. Gentleness, regularity, quiet, and enough to eat are about all a cow asks for—these are things to teach city helpers. I never tell my help which side to milk on, I figure the cow will take care of that if she has a preference.

But that isn't all. After the summer is over, I'd like to know how many city helpers really milked cows—other than to try it out. On milk farms, production is so all-important that fledgling milkers are shunted aside, because cows dislike being tickled. They like a strong hand that knows what's what and can get the milk speedily. Farmers won't want beginners fooling around their prize udders. Besides, if milking is any more than for home use, machinery is bound to figure. In that event the city girl will probably wash equipment and the city boy will pitch millet.

I've been explicit to make a point: milking a cow involves so much that it seems silly to emphasize precepts about which side to use. I hope the boys and girls learn those other things. I hope they can go back to their tenements and suburbs with an intelligent knowledge of dairy farming—so they can hold up a bottle of milk and tell their amazed parents what it's all about.

Another precept advises cotton gloves. This is sheer bosh, and I can prove it. There is a feel to dirt, a feel to a hoe-handle, a feel to all farm chores. There is also soap and water. And things, like cotton gloves and knee pads and rubber cushions are in the way. A person wants to get his hands in the ground, it tells him things. He should enjoy feeling the warmth and moisture. These things are country things, things that deserve intimate contact. The best feature of cotton gloves is the speed with which they wear out.

Another precept is not to tease the bull. The paucity of this is complete. Children who tease bulls seldom do it for long at a time, and rarely more than once. I would never say it just that way myself, I'd rather school the child in the unique place a bull occupies in the herd, his value and purpose, his pedigree and records, his mannerisms and dispositions. If this led to disrespect and my help still toze the bull, I'd pack them back to the city one way or another.

No—I guess the advance information isn't a great part of the program. Most of the farmers around here, who are setting up extra beds for bean pickers and weed pullers, are looking forward to the summer with strange interest. They seem to feel an opportunity has come to them, a chance to tell their story firsthand. They're all laying out extra jobs for themselves, something to demonstrate when their pupils arrive. Nor will it be kindergarten stuff like always closing a gate, or not crying over dropped eggs, or leading a horse to water but not making him drink.

Instead city boys and girls can join in the operation of a vital industry—for war or peace, for them as well as the farmer. For the attentive ear and the discerning eye this summer holds advantages no schoolroom can ever duplicate. If the lessons are well learned our nation will have made a sturdy stride forward.

If not, I know what the farmers will say. They'll say what Hod Baker said when his two-day-old calf broke loose and chased after a dry cow. Hod yelled, "Go it, ye poor fool—ye'll find out the difference come supper time!"



DON'T LEAVE TOOLS LYING AROUND



DON'T LEAVE GATES AJAR

The Call of New England

By Ethel M. Eaton



NEW ENGLAND REMINISCENCES IN THE MAKING

Typical Old-Home-Day Picnic Among the Fragrant Pines at Chichester, N. H. Left: Miss Sara Phelps Models a Gown She Wore During Her Teaching Term at District No. 2



on the high seas, will think longingly of the old home town back among the hills; of his former playmates at the district school; of the white-spined church on the village green. As one of these lads has expressed it:

So far from home, yet so near in heart!
Shady lawns, broad fields, and strong stone walls—
Red barns, white house—the place I love the best.

Nor are those serving the cause of their country forgotten in the festivities. Last summer the highlight of the celebration in some towns was the dedication of a service flag to the local boys in the armed forces.

For over 70 years some New Hampshire towns have been calling their "children" home each summer. However, it was not until 1899 that the custom received official sanction in that State when the Governor, Frank W. Rollins, designated the last week in August as Old Home Week. The response was instant and overwhelming, for more than 10,000 people returned to the haunts of their youth that first year. From as far away as California and Alaska they came; and many of them have been coming back each August since, without a break. In 1906 the New Hampshire Legislature enacted a law, authorizing the towns and cities of the State to vote money for Old Home Week purposes. A State association was formed, with local organizations in the various communities.

Almost at once the idea caught on in other states; and Vermont, Maine, and Massachusetts each sponsored an official Old Home Week. And at least one town in Connecticut caught the spirit, starting first with an Old School Reunion which grew later into an Old School and Old Home Week. Thousands responded to the call; and the celebration has now been extended to cover Home, Church, School, and State. Gradually the sentiment spread

still farther abroad—as far away as Ohio and Michigan. But it is to New England, and New Hampshire particularly, that the institution really belongs. It is as indigenous as doughnuts and pumpkin pie. During the 'seventies and 'eighties of the last century the population of the little hill towns drained away to the cities to an alarming degree; and New England was fast becoming a land of deserted farms. Sad, indeed, was it for those who were left; and the inspiration to bring back, even for a visit, those who had departed, renewed and strengthened the bond between them and the home folks. On their part, with a new perspective, the visitors saw that the old town needed and did something about it—often in a large-handed way.

For instance, half a dozen native sons were idly swapping reminiscences on the porch of a lakeside cottage. Someone remarked that the old "Congo" church needed painting pretty bad. Within five minutes \$100 was in "the hat" as their contribution to the cost! Another example of the Old-Home-Week spirit was noted in Vermont when a former resident, who had left home 50 years before, presented the town of his birth with a brand new town hall. Endowed libraries have sprung up in many places—perhaps one of the most far-reaching and worthwhile results of this mass return homeward.

I had occasion to make much use of one of these libraries while spending the summer in a remote village where previously there had been no library at all. I found excellent equipment, much more efficient service than I have found in many city libraries; and it was always possible to get new books before they had lost forever the bloom of youth! The liberal endowment of a native "daughter" had made all this possible.

Another deeply satisfying outcome has been the buying and restoring of those

abandoned farms. In some states there's now a shortage of these! Pride in native town and state has supplied the stimulus for gathering historical data, much of which might have been permanently lost; and Old Home Week is often the occasion for commemorating important events in local history, while memorials have been set up in various places. In New Hampshire, the birthplace of Horace Greeley in Amherst and that of Daniel Webster in Franklin furnish two outstanding examples. Another widely known and colorful figure received a deserved tribute when a tablet was placed at the birthplace of Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale in Newport—jointly famous as the author of "Mary's Little Lamb" and the long-time editor of "Godey's Lady's Book."

And there's fun, too—lots of it! The never-failing joy of meeting and renewing memories with the companions of one's youth permeates these gatherings each year.

"Well, can I believe my eyes! If there isn't Hez Stone! Hey, Hez, you old rascal! How'd you get here?"

"Is that Lucy Morton over there by the church steps—or she that was Lucy Morton? Yes, I believe it is! Haven't seen her since we went to school together over at Frog Corner!"

Typical are these of happy meetings which could have occurred on no other occasion. "Remember when?" can be heard on every hand during those happy days of reunion.

While each community plans its own program independently, there are a few observances which all seem to hold in common. Home-coming Sunday in the village church is one such; and often the pulpit is occupied by a preacher who had learned his first lessons "within sound of that same bell."

The local grange usually sponsors at least one outstanding program; and it is customary for the women of the com-

"GOING HOME for Old Home Week this year?" It was one New Englander accosting another in a bustling Midwest metropolis.

"Never missed one yet!" came the laconic reply. "Can't drive, of course, but I'll get there some way, if I have to go by shank's mare!"

So strong is the pull of home! And it will be Old Home Week as usual this summer in those states that observe it. While the attendance will naturally be smaller, the joys of reunion should be deeper. Invitations have gone out from town and city to all wandering sons and daughters, stressing the need of "coming back to rest awhile from the struggle of the strenuous life of today." The soldier on the other side of the world, the sailor



NEW HAMPSHIRE REUNION OF FIFTY YEARS AGO

Pupils Came Back to the Old School for Reunions in the Early Years, Before Old Home Week Became a Legal Institution, and Many Schoolhouses Are Still Used by Families Who Gather Their Clans From Far and Near

munity to plan a feast on what is known as the "big day" of the week. This may be a chicken dinner served in the Grange hall or church vestry; or, where conditions make it possible, the occasion often takes the form of a huge picnic, with bean-hole beans and lemonade served free to all. Sports in variety may follow in the afternoon, or there may be a general exodus on the part of the male guests to the old swimming hole!

Another happy feature of the festive week are the many school reunions planned for that period, often bringing together teachers and pupils of by-gone days, with exercises in the same little

schoolhouses which they knew in days of yore. One group has formed a "Little Red Schoolhouse Association" to purchase and keep in repair for posterity its own old schoolhouse. The occasion is seized upon, too, by an increasing number of families to gather the clans for a reunion.

While the large cities celebrate the event in a more formal and pompous way, with big parades, band concerts, historical pageants, decorated buildings, speeches by the Governor of the state and native sons who have made their mark in the world, etc., by and large, the real essence of Old-Home-Week spirit is found in the

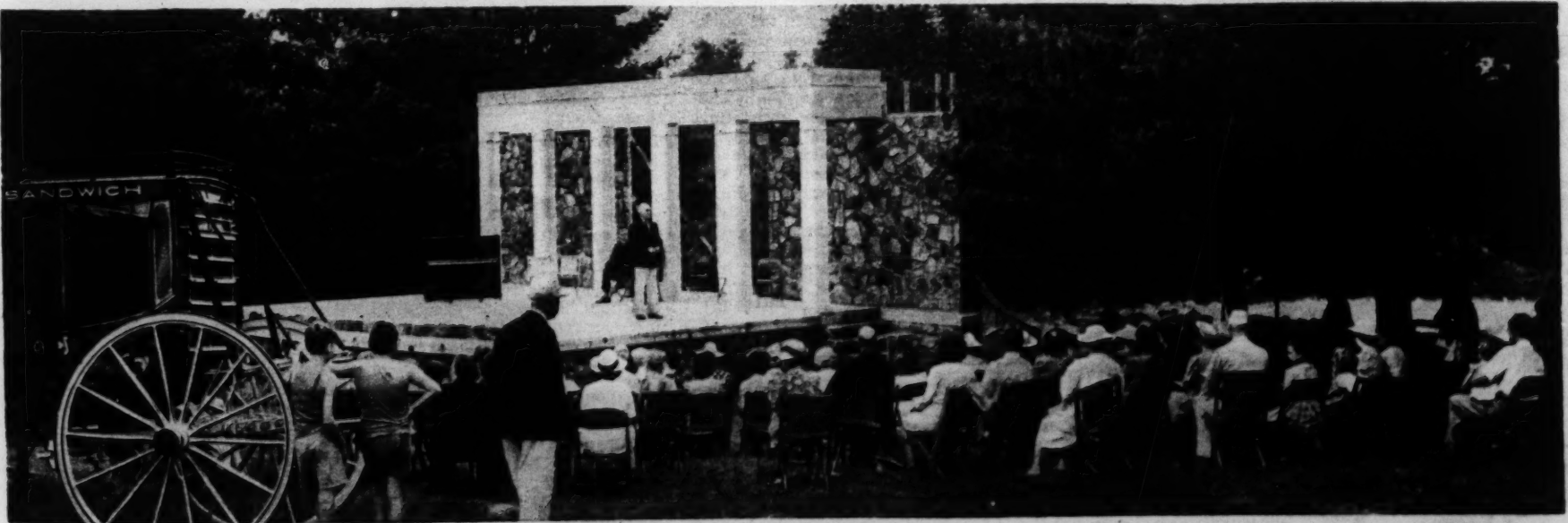
little communities tucked away among the hills.

Last year some visitors came over the hills with horse and buggy; and this summer will doubtless see many more horses tethered in the old sheds back of the church—especially if the advice of a member of the State Association is followed. Said he, over the radio, "Old Home Week will help lift the spirit and morale of the people in your community this year as never before. Take a pair of horses and the hayrack, the carryall or buckboard, and bring the folks to Old Home Day."

The little town of Bedford, N. H.,

sponsored a unique church service. Along the roads came the worshippers—in one-horse chaises, on saddle horses, even by oxcart. Further color was added by the costumes of their ancestors which they wore. As a part of the service an old-fashioned choir sang the hymns of long ago. Time had indeed turned completely backward for one short hour.

One of the big New England dailies, in an editorial which appeared during Old Home Week, stated: "Outside of our public libraries, newspapers and schools, we doubt if any influence at work among us will produce better results for our people than Old Home Week."



HOME WEEK FESTIVITIES AT SANDWICH, N. H. New Hampshire Planning and Development Comm. & T. C. Ellis Photos

A Favorite Son Regales His Hearers on the Events of the Past Year or Since the Last Reunion, in the Shadow of the Restored Old Stagecoach Which Served the Town for Many Years, Bringing Mail and Visitors From Metropolitan Centers

Among the New Books

"Lives of Great Men..."

They Also Ran, by Irving Stone. New York: Doubleday, Doran. \$3.50.

A THOUGHTFUL and apparently tireless worker has provided for us an intimate study and appraisal of those men who, since the first years of the American Republic, have been the nominees of their political parties for the presidency. In "They Also Ran," Irving Stone, recognized as a courageous though sometimes a not wholly impartial analyst, has marshaled long sequestered facts and figures in preparation of what are best described as full-length portraits of the great and near-great, some of whom even those of maturer years had all but forgotten.

Mr. Stone's comparisons of values are most interesting, assuming the reader chooses to accept them as fairly sound and impartial. The author discovers, to his own satisfaction, that not infrequently the electorate has erred, usually because of prejudice, in making its selection. He finds, as he is convinced, that up until the year 1872, roughly speaking, the balance between right and wrong decisions was about even.

But beginning with the era which ushered in the second Grant administration, following the election in 1872, he finds that much has gone amiss. His estimate of Horace Greeley, and especially of President Grant in the white light shed upon himself and those whom he so unwisely trusted, reveals searching insight and, one is inclined to agree, reasonable deductions.

If we are to accept the author's studious summing up of the political battle of 1876, it may be admitted without reserve that not only Samuel J. Tilden, but the country itself, was openly robbed by the decision of the famous returning board. In the estimation of many men and women still jealous of their country's good

name, Mr. Stone's conclusions are sound.

To many the chapters dealing with men still well remembered will be most interesting. The appraisal of William Jennings Bryan, for instance, will please some and be denounced by many. Mr. Stone assures us that Mr. Bryan was not a constructive statesman. He believes that James M. Cox, another forgotten "also ran," was constructive and resourceful.

He deals thoughtfully and generously with John W. Davis, Alfred E. Smith, Alfred M. Landon and Alton B. Parker, and not quite so sympathetically with Charles E. Hughes, Robert M. La Follette, and James G. Blaine. No political idols are left erect on his improvised pedestals. F. L. P.

Planning the City of the Future

The City: Its Growth, Its Decay, Its Future, by Eliel Saarinen. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. \$3.50.

NOT SO SIMPLE as the designing of a mere dwelling is the postwar problem of architectural design, declares Mr. Saarinen, adding that "primarily this problem must be the designing of such community environment as could make of the community, and of the dwelling alike, a culturally healthy place in which to live." The solution of this problem, he asserts, must constitute a war in itself, a war against slums and urban decay.

Making it clear that he is offering only a general discussion of this problem, he selects for consideration "perhaps the most diffi-

cult situation: New York," and that as a mere example. Accepting as a basis of his argument the indication that the density of New York population will be more than doubled by 1965, and that the intensity of activities will be more than tripled, he points out that the load to be carried on the traffic arteries of those days to come will have a proportionately higher increase—if nothing is done about it.

What is needed is a plan that will direct decentralization along organic channels. According to the present outlook, Mr. Saarinen declares, "the core of the present compactness—Manhattan Island—will for years to come remain the sole, supreme, and constantly growing concentration of the whole metropolitan development." He does not find in the published maps of radial routes the sort of planning which could inspire the founding of new centers elsewhere.

He is sure that the authors of the exhaustive Regional Survey of New York, having indicated the need for decentralization to the officials of the city and environs, are agreed that something drastic must be undertaken some day to protect the city from the fate it is heading toward because of its continuous growth. He does not overlook the fact that "this Survey has been worked out in that electric atmosphere of present-day New York, with its overwhelming great economic values at stake, and that this consciousness of the realities of today naturally has taken precedence over considera-

tion of the possibilities of tomorrow.

Having thus approached his own viewpoint with a generous consideration for the high motives of the planners, Mr. Saarinen goes on to show that the very process of apparent decentralization that includes moving one's residence to the suburbs while continuing to carry on one's business activities in the city really constitutes, through augmented daily commuting, a perpetuation of the same kind of traffic disturbance that is so detrimental in the growing cities of today. "For, after all, it is not the number of people and their living places which cause the difficulties; it is the amount of traffic on streets and arteries," he concludes.

He would start with the proposition that "Planning is that conceiving faculty which must recommend ways and means of transmuting the possibilities or impossibilities of today into the realities of tomorrow." Future problems can be adequately solved only through progressive striving for openness, directing urban development toward a goal which the future will accept with gratitude.

As a foundation of his argument Mr. Saarinen devotes some 100 pages to the past, considering the medieval case, the decline of the city, and civic rehabilitation. Then come 250 pages of discussion called "Toward the Future," the whole forming a study that is bound to be of constructive aid in any large or small inquiry into planning.

Paul Viewed in Jewish Light

From Jesus to Paul, by Joseph Klausner. New York: Macmillan. \$3.50.

WHILE ALMOST countless volumes have been prepared by Christian scholars dealing with the life and work of Jesus and of Paul, and many have considered the connection between the Master's exposition of Christian principles and the individual interpretation of them set forth by the apostle to the Gentiles, it is but rarely that we find a book which discusses the Pauline development of Christianity, not from the Christian, but from the strictly Jewish point of view.

Such a book is "From Jesus to Paul," by William F. Stinespring, translated from the Hebrew of Joseph Klausner, who was born in Russia, studied in Germany, and is now a professor in the Hebrew University at Jerusalem. In the circumstances, there is naturally much in the book with which the Christian reader cannot be expected to agree; but at the same time it contains many penetrating and helpful observations. Then, too, the very fact that it provides an objective examination of Christianity and its origins—from the outside, rather than from within—is significant and stimulating.

The first three main sections of this scholarly work discuss the environment in which Christianity appeared, with specific reference to Judaism outside Palestine, especially as it impinged upon Hellenistic thought, and with reference also to the various Gentile or pagan religions which were there widely established.

All these are seen as factors which affected the form and spread of Christianity, especially as it was taught by Paul. Indeed, it may be noted that Professor Klausner quotes with approbation the dictum of Julius Wellhausen to the effect that "Jesus was not a Christian, he was a Jew," going

on to affirm that "it is permissible to say—of course with certain reservations—that it was not Jesus who created (or, more correctly, founded) Christianity, but Paul," in that it was Paul who did much to formulate its theology and did more than any other individual to establish it in the Graeco-Roman world.

In consonance with this assumption we find that by far the major portion of the more than 600 pages in the book is devoted to the apostle. This does not mean, however, that the writer underestimates the importance of Jesus, who is seen as "more original, more primitive, more direct than Paul." For Jesus, natural understanding took the place of the heaping up of information. He had an immediate intuitive insight into the heart of things.

Paul's complex background, as has often been pointed out, fitted him admirably for the rôle he played in establishing Christianity; and Dr. Klausner well outlines the effect upon the apostle of his Pharisaic upbringing, his Roman citizenship, and his Greek environment. He sees Paul as a man of contrasts, "talented and perceptive... an organizer and administrator of the first rank," but still "a thoroughgoing opportunist... a clever politician" who was "far from being a saint, particularly in the Christian sense of that word."

Particularly interesting is Professor Klausner's "deep conviction that there is nothing in the teaching of Paul—not even the most mystical elements in it—that did not come to him from authentic Judaism"; though he admits that it often received an unconscious "non-Jewish coloring from the influence of the Hellenistic-Jewish and pagan atmosphere" with which he was "surrounded during nearly all of his life." "From Jesus to Paul" may be summed up as an interesting and provocative estimate of early Christianity from the standpoint of an eminent non-Christian scholar. T. L. L.

C. J. Hambro's "How to Win the Peace," the American edition of which (Lippincott) was reviewed in this newspaper on Dec. 21, 1942, is published in England by Hodder & Stoughton.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Book Window

The Permanent Court of International Justice, 1920-42, by Manley O. Hudson (Macmillan, \$7), is a volume for a reference shelf, telling of procedure and practice before the bench instituted by the League of Nations at The Hague after World War I and nominally, at least, existing in World War II, for the settlement of disputes between member states. A chapter narrates the story of the succession of judges, another discusses the Rules of Court, and other chapters deal with finances and with jurisdiction. The most important technical discussion which the author, himself a judge of the court, makes is perhaps that of chapter 28, on Law Applicable; more within the grasp of a general reader is that of the next and final chapter on International Engagements.

The Book, by Douglas C. McMurtrie (Oxford, \$5), reviews the story of printing, as bred from handwriting times, as reaching full growth in works of the first half of the sixteenth century, and as going along prosperously since. Early comes discussion of the Gutenberg question; halfway, an excursion in American biography, dealing with Benjamin Franklin as publisher; and toward the close, a chapter devoted to that comparatively modern invention, the title page.

The American Way of Life, by Harry Elmer Barnes and Oreen M. Ruedi (Prentice-Hall, \$5), presents a panorama of society, government, and civilization generally as realized in the United States up to last year. A change might have to be made

in a page here and there to bring matters to the moment, but it would be a poor reader who could not make any needed readjustment for himself. The book tells what everybody knows, or could reasonably know, being a reminder of what he has read the past 10 years in books, magazines and newspapers and of what he has seen and heard in newsreels. The broad purpose is reform; the prevailing tone, fairly cheerful.

On the Gathering of a Library, by Hal H. Smith (Privately Printed, \$3.75), is a handsome job from the Walpole Printing Office, Mount Vernon, N. Y., containing advice that a reader may always profit by, occasionally dispute. It is just another man's five-foot shelf, or a large multiple thereof. It makes room not only for works which are something to read but also for presentation copies and rarities; for everything, in fine, that is a good book and worth its cost.

The Life of Jonathan M. Bennett, by Harvey Mitchell Rice (University of North Carolina Press, \$3.50), is a documented study of a Civil War figure—State Auditor of Virginia—which should add much to the understanding of the Virginians in the postwar transitional period. The author is on the faculty of Ohio State University.

Fifteen Greek Plays, translated by Gilbert Murray and others, selected and edited by Lane Cooper (Oxford, \$4). A revision and expansion of the famous Lane Cooper collection, Ten Greek Plays, to include a larger and more representative selection from the Greek dramatists.

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Canadian Past Portrayed

Sir Charles G. D. Roberts: A Biography, by E. M. Pomeroy. Toronto: Ryerson Press. Boston: Bruce Humphries. \$4.

MISS E. M. POMEROY'S factually complete biography of Charles G. D. Roberts makes clear the reasons why the man who has long been known to readers in the United States chiefly for his nature stories is looked upon by Canadians as the dean of their literature.

To the United States, Roberts is, first and foremost, one who has described the histories of wild animals with remarkable insight and with great beauty of style; he is also known as a good storyteller, and to a smaller number of readers as a poet. His "Haunters of the Silences" and "Children of the Wild" are classics for young and old who have in them any love of the woodland folk.

To Canadians he is a literary trail-blazer, a pioneer; as the man whose first book, "Orion, and Other Poems," appearing when he was 20, only 13 years after the forming of the Canadian Confederation, when a national feeling in literature was just awaking, inspired many other Canadian writers, among them Archibald Lampman and Bliss Carman. By means of his lecture tours as well as by his writings Roberts was for half a century an ambassador of Canadian literature to the outside world. About this man and his work Miss Pomeroy, Canadian teacher and editor, has presented a thorough collection of material.

Roberts was born in 1860, in Douglas, New Brunswick, about 10 miles north of Fredericton. His father soon moved to Westcock, then after 14 years took his family to Fredericton. Boyhood in the country rectory at Westcock by the Tantramar entered much into the making of Roberts's tastes and into his writings. He attended the Collegiate School in Fredericton and the University of New Brunswick.

While still in college his first poem was published in Scribner's Magazine. For 16 years he was a teacher, the greater part of that time Professor of English in King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia. By 1895 he felt safe in giving up his teaching, to devote most of his attention to writing and lecturing, and had won for himself the position of leader in Canadian letters.

Two years later he went to New York, to be assistant editor of The Illustrated American. From that time until 1924 he lived in New York or abroad, while his wife and children remained in Fredericton, though his sons and his daughter often visited him or accompanied him on his travels. Frequently his cousin, Bliss Carman, was with him. Since his return from abroad, Toronto has been his home, though for several years it was only a base to which he returned from recital tours. Many honors came to him—membership in the Royal Society of Canada and in that of London, and in the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and in 1935 a knighthood from King George V.

He has always been strongly racial. The Canadian hymn, "O Child of Nations," is his. The source of his work, in spite of the classic form and substance of some earlier poems, was in the natural beauties of his country. His "Songs of the Common Day," redolent of meadows and sunny uplands and the evening breeze over the salt marshes of Tantramar, have been most often quoted and included in anthologies. He once said, "I live for poetry by prose," but outside

his own country it is his prose writings about the Canadian woods that have made him famous. Yet there, too, the poet in him is apparent, for his feeling and his diction at its best have an exquisite lyric quality.

As a source of information about Roberts this biography is a valuable piece of work. As an evaluation of his work it partakes more of appreciation, even of eulogy, than of detached criticism, but throughout it makes clear his careful craftsmanship, good comradeship, and service in encouraging other Canadian writers.

Direct Wire to Berchtesgaden

Secret Sources, by Wythe Williams and William Van Narvig. Chicago: Ziff-Davis Publishing Co. \$3.

WYTHE WILLIAMS, foreign correspondent of long standing, attracted attention by the predictions he made as a news commentator on Station WOR, New York, during 1940 and part of 1941. A number of these predictions proved correct. Among other things, he forecast, six weeks in advance, the German invasion of Denmark; he revealed the detailed plans for Hitler's campaign in France at a moment when Marshal Gamelin appeared still groping in the dark; he was three days ahead in breaking the news about the French request for an armistice.

Listeners to his broadcasts will recall that some of his statements proved to be wide of the mark. But the number of his bull's-eyes was surprising, and how he did it was a puzzle which has been solved at last in this book.

Mr. Williams explains that most of his information came straight from Nazi government centers. Seven persons worked for him, he says. One was a staff member of the Berghof, Hitler's Berchtesgaden retreat; another was employed at Marshal Göring's Karin Hall; a third worked at Fuschl, seat of Foreign Minister Ribbentrop; two were Gestapo men; the sixth was an official in the Berlin Reich Chancellery, and the seventh, William Van Narvig, co-author of the book, acted as roving liaison officer.

The credit for building up the organization belongs to Mr. Narvig. The credit for gathering the data goes to the six Germans, two women and four men, each of whom had a personal account to settle with the Nazi regime. Mr. Williams' job was to evaluate and interpret the letters he received from them.

The organization was the kind of setup a newspaperman dreams of. But it seems not wise to reveal it while the Gestapo still is operating freely. Despite the care the authors have taken to disguise their informants and efface clues, there is still plenty of material in the published reports to enable Hitler's sleuths to narrow down the circle of possible enemies.

Yet the changes which the authors made in the original texts to protect their German helpers render the whole book equivocal. Was Manfred actually in Hitler's entourage? Did Clara really overhear the conversations which she reported so fully? Is the romance-shrouded Linda a living person, or just a blind? How much did these men and women actually ferret out and report, and how much was added by Messrs. Williams and Narvig?

Take, for instance, the detailed report of General Haushofer's lecture to Hitler in the fall of 1940; it contradicts everything Haushofer wrote and taught during 20

The Tennessee Valley Authority, by C. Herman Pritchett. University of North Carolina Press. \$3.50.

ANY CRITICAL DISCUSSION of the Tennessee Valley Authority would be on firmer ground for its participants having studied—not just read—the book of that title by C. Herman Pritchett. Here is a textbook for a course in public administration, as its subtitle suggests. It is a comprehensive and detailed but gracefully written history of one of the most dramatic and far-reaching socio-economic experiments of our times. Its greatest value lies, however, in the fact that Mr. Pritchett, employee of the Social and Economic Divi-

years. Not less questionable is the transcription of a talk between Alfred Rosenberg and Rudolf Hess. The critical reader does not know how much, or how little, he may take at face value.

On the other hand, the uncritical reader will also be somewhat disappointed. True, a story of Mr. Williams' German correspondents is a "scoop." But one scoop in some 300 pages about yesterday's news is not enough. "Too little and too early" is the main objection against "Secret Sources."

E. S. P.

The World of Poetry

AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE of dramatic poetry for radio performance—one of the things we have clamored for in these columns—is "The Trial of Lucullus" (Norfolk, Conn.: New Directions. \$1), an English translation of the play by Berthold Brecht, a German exile living in California. That the translator, H. R. Hays, has done an excellent job is evident by the way in which the play grips the imagination and stimulates thought.

That the theme is ancient, and the setting that of the rise of the Roman Empire, does not make it in the least remote from the reader of today. Its message applies to all ages and all lands. The Swiss radio broadcast this play during the invasion of Poland, and we can imagine the effect upon a European audience of the powerful lines in which the method of conquest is attached.

The dialogue is linked together by the Court Crier in the Realm of Shadows, where the trial takes place. It is packed with interest. Not a line lags.

The public of 2,000 years ago, as the poet describes it, could easily be taken for a modern crowd. The soldiers carrying the catafalque murmur to one another to "hold it steady." The slaves laboring under the weight of the frieze symbolizing the late General's triumphs, the young girls absorbed in trifles, the merchants, the housewives, are typical of their kind in any period. One woman says, as the funeral procession passes,

My big fellow
Got his in Asia.
All this fuss won't bring him back to
me!

Another murmurs, "Has tuna-fish jumped in price again?" Her neighbor responds, "Cheese, too!"

At the entry to the Realm of Shadows, the General has the novel experience of having to wait his turn. Must he, outside whose tent seven kings were kept waiting, stand here "among these people"? he asks. An old woman, ahead of him in the waiting line, advises him to sit down and rest the weight of his heavy metal armor. When, finally, he comes

before the Judge of the Dead, he finds that his five jurors are a farmer, a slave who was a teacher, a fishwife, a baker, and a courtesan.

One of the finest satirical passages occurs when Lucullus, needing a sponsor among the shadows, proposes Alexander of Macedon, as an expert concerning such achievements as his own. Voices are heard calling for Alexander. Then the Court Crier reports, "The person called does not answer." A threefold voice adds,

In the Elysian Fields
There is no Alexander of Macedon.

The Judge repeats:

Shadow, your expert is unknown
In the Elysian Fields.

And the disturbed Lucullus cries:

What? He who conquered from Asia to
India,
The never to be forgotten one
Who so indelibly pressed his footprint
in the globe of the earth,
The mighty Alexander!

As a last resort he calls for the frieze from his gravestone to bear witness to his contribution upon earth. The figures wrought thereon, empowered to speak, give him but slight support. The first to say anything is the figure of a king he vanquished, the next of a queen who was a victim of his conquests. As the long trial progresses it is made plain that the splendid personages from whom the General expected help have but little influence in this Realm, and the few words that react to his credit are those of a farmer and a cook. Receiving the report that he brought a cherry tree from Asia, a tree that later flowered on the Appennine slopes, the Judge admits his bloody hands are "not entirely empty."

The poem ends with the tribunal withdrawing to consider the verdict, and this leaving of much unanswered shows true poetic instinct. The piece is good drama and excellent poetry. We are definitely encouraged in our efforts to prove that the poets have now within their reach, in radio, something peculiarly adapted to their art and the sharing of it.

PEARL STRACHAN

The Tennessee Valley Authority

sion of TVA from 1934 to 1937, now member of the Political Science Department of the University of Chicago, is painstakingly objective.

Frankly prejudiced in favor of the purpose and manner of operation of the project, Mr. Pritchett goes out of his way, however, to turn his searchlight on those angles which have provoked the most destructive criticism of the scheme. The peculiar result is that a reading of the book, regardless of one's convictions, is liable to leave one less convinced of the efficiency and the justification of the enterprise than is the author himself.

While TVA as it stands today reflects the ideals and the initiative of the New Deal, it actually had its impetus back in World War One, and its roots in a Congressional enactment of 1899. In that year Congress gave consent to construction of a dam at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, for a private power development. Around this Muscle Shoals project has centered all subsequent action. The National Defense Act of 1916, bringing the Muscle Shoals power and nitrate manufacturing facilities into the nation's war preparation program, formed the solid foundation on which the later integrated TVA development was built in 1933.

Mr. Pritchett vigorously defends

the theory of federal control of such natural resources as power, but underlines an admission that the TVA project has not provided and cannot provide "a power cost or price yardstick."

Even in seeking to justify the Authority's position in regard to tax-free competition with private enterprise, involving payments in lieu of taxes and allocation of power costs, the author admits that "in this discussion of commercial reporting of TVA power operations there has been no suggestion that reports could or should be prepared which would permit the comparison of TVA financial results with those of private power systems."

A sociologist might have given more weight to the broad social gains accruing from operation of this project and used them to help balance the account with private business, but Mr. Pritchett devotes a short chapter to this phase, and goes on into the topic which interests him most, administrative procedure. Here again the net result is not so much to prove the TVA system or systems of administration to be widely practicable, as to provide a well-documented account of the complex problems created with development of the government corporation.

R. W. C.



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On the Beam

40,000 Model Airplanes

Students and faculties of the New York City schools are, in one year, said to have built 40,000 model airplanes for the Navy.

Sovereignty of the Skies

Every nation has sovereignty of its skies. That policy should be used as a basis for liberalizing the air.—**REPRESENTATIVE CLARE BOOTHE LUCE.**

No End to Words

We must remember that the dictionary has 600,000 words. No one will ever get over meeting new words.—**PROF. EDGAR DALE** of Ohio State University.

Against Impediments to Voting

We believe there should be no impediment which prevents any man from expressing his will through the ballot.—**MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.**

Women in the War

Today nine out of ten unmarried women between the ages of 19 and 45 are in the uniformed forces, munitions factories, or essential war work.—**BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE.**

Problem of World Order

A weary and frustrated world needs and desires a clear statement of a goal toward which to strive. Therefore, there is demanded of us

a positive affirmation of our faith and purpose as directed toward the problem of world order.—**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIAN LEADERS.**

Plea for Racial Equality

With humility we must eradicate from our minds all ideas of superior and inferior races based upon the color of the skin or cultural inheritance.—**THE REV. DR. JAMES C. HEALEY.**

Remember the Home Front

We seem to forget that the fight on the home front, joined with the fight on the battle front, is the only way toward victory.—**PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY** of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

A Gasoline Substitute

Experiments are being conducted by the Government to test alcohol made from corn, potatoes, wheat and other carbohydrate crops as a substitute for gasoline.—**THE NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.**

Knowledge of Foreign Problems

A goodly knowledge not only of foreign psychologies but of the problems—all of the great problems—that beset foreign nations, is the surest way of avoiding future wars.—**JOSEPH C. GREW**, former United States Ambassador to Japan.

Lord Haw-Haw Puzzled

William Joyce, better known as Lord Haw-Haw, was puzzled as to what to say about the Allied invasion of Sicily. So he repeated the brief German and Italian communiqués, adding that "rather than indulging in cheap speculations, it would be advisable to wait for definite developments."—**NBC'S SHORTWAVE MONITORS.**

For the Common Good

The moment has come for all Americans, as we enter upon the lengthening war, to work for national unity, to temper the conflict between the executive and Congress, to insist that each perform its appointed function, working together for the common good.—**PRESIDENT HENRY M. WRISTON**, Brown University.

Victory in a Garden

Though the victory garden may be small and seemingly inconsequential, it has a place in this war. It is not only to the thousand-acre ranch and the hundred-acre truck farm that America looks today for food to fuel its fighting soldiers and the men and women back of them. It looks, too, to the 20-by-30-foot victory garden.—**COL. ROBERT F. CARTER** of the United States Army Quartermaster Corps.



MRS. SPENCE MAKES ANOTHER DOLL FOR HER UNIQUE COLLECTION

Huck Finn Hobnobs With Kings

DOLL COLLECTORS flourish by the dozen throughout the country; there are so many, in fact, that they have formed a national association. But doll makers are rare—at least such clever ones as Doris Deming Spence of Gorham, Maine.

"I made my first doll when I was 15," says Mrs. Spence. "It was an Indian doll, and the body was fashioned from an old dress of my mother's, while a discarded Campfire Girl's costume supplied the raiment. Since then I have made literally hundreds of dolls of all kinds and sizes; for it is my favorite form of creative art. Moreover, it has become, quite unexpectedly, a very profitable hobby. It is surprising how quickly doll collectors locate a doll maker! I have sent dolls to all 48 states, to Canada, South America, and Hawaii."

Mrs. Spence's own collection of her art is worth going far to see. There the visitor will find many of his favorite characters in fiction "to the life!" And that is no idle remark. Mrs. Spence has studied art and is a painter also; and her talent in this line is especially valuable in her chosen work. Such is her reputation for creating excellent likenesses that she once received a commission from the South to make up a collection of three dolls and was sent an old family portrait from which to copy. In making the features of her dolls, Mrs. Spence employs both painting and stitching.

Prominent in her collection are Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. She has grouped them about a little table on which are a pair of tiny birds, a squirrel, and a pie. Well-loved Mother Goose characters are present in large numbers; elves and gnomes, too. Dolls of many countries give color to the scene with their gay costumes; and royalty in "ermine" robes lend glamour to the whole. In size, Mrs. Spence's creations range all the way from tiny specimens for doll houses to 36 inches in height.

Mrs. Spence is most meticulous in her work, doing much research in order that the finished product may be perfect down to the most minute detail. For instance, if you were to look in Huckleberry Finn's overalls pocket, you would find there a tiny bait can with a label on it! In the making of clothes and accessories for her dolls, she displays much ingenuity. One example of this is the most effective "ermine" used for the coronation robes of her kings and queens. It is achieved by hooking wool as you would a rug. And you'd never recognize a 10-cent-

store belt in the "gold" crowns that adorn their heads!

"Before I start to dress a doll," Mrs. Spence went on, "I give the matter very careful study. Especially is this important when dressing dolls of other countries in order that the wardrobe may follow tradition in every particular. And this holds true no matter how tiny the doll may be. Sometimes many hours are spent in making and dressing a doll, particularly if it represents a period which requires extensive research. But the time is nothing compared to the pleasure and satisfaction I derive from my work."

For the construction of the dolls themselves she uses strong cotton cloth and cotton batting, with yarns for wigs. Shoes are either made of cloth or kid or embroidered onto the feet. All needlework is exquisitely done, for the

lady is as much of an artist with the needle as with the brush.

In 1938 Mrs. Spence was asked to send two dolls for exhibition in the department of history, science, and art of the Los Angeles Museum of History. These were 10-inch dolls and represented ladies of 1838 and 1938. Also, Mrs. Spence's dolls have been on exhibition in New York City, Chicago, and many large summer resorts throughout the country. She is constantly receiving requests from hither and yon to lend her wares for exhibition purposes, also many requests for dolls made to order for special purposes. One such has come from a collector in Colorado who is gathering dolls typical of each state in the Union. Recently she has started to make dolls of crepe paper. "Just as an experiment," she says, "but they are proving surprisingly popular." One wonders what this clever woman will do next!

.. Folk Art in an Olive Grove

(Continued from Page 7)

indigenous, revealing casually the character of the place and people and reflecting their innate sense of the dramatic.

The sparkle and improvisation of the acting make a congenial medium for the simple folk plays with their stark pathos, their droll humor and exaggeration. A certain childlike receptiveness and candor overlies a latent richness and virility and a graceful deftness of rapport.

Reassuring qualities about the work of the theater as a whole are its sense of permanence, both as regards its own establishment in the community and its concern for the roots of life in its plays, its music and dances. The preoccupation with folk vigor and simplicity is in no way archaic, is without the precious or the archaeological which so often dilutes the essence of transplanting folk art. It is to be hoped that the theater may keep its alliance with these basic characters, moods and patterns, for which there is a definite contemporary nostalgia.

Here are basic materials essential in the development of a new racial freedom and tolerance, in a fresh creative impulse which will help to overcome the arid violence of our present world chaos. In the robust acceptance of genuine folk art is an indication at least of vital growth and fruition as opposed to the sterility of modern cynicism and mechanization.

In keeping with sane theater tradition, this community group is thus stressing national and spiritual forces which provide

avenues for friendly intercourse and understanding between our Latin-American neighbors and ourselves. It is co-operating with schools and colleges in the way of occasional musical programs, with a visiting professor interpreting folk songs and other compositions; in the way of a Spanish summer school in association with the Claremont colleges. It co-operates closely with the University of Mexico and the Mexican Department of Education. Guest artists from Mexico visit Padua Hills to teach folk-dances and other subjects, and members of the theater staff make trips into the Mexican interior to collect and study native materials. The neighboring Pasadena-Playhouse forces helped to get the Padua Hills organization started, and now the Mexican players assist in various local pageants and fiestas, extending thus the theater's influence through a larger community which is becoming conscious of its unusual dramatic inheritance.

While most of the plays are in Spanish, some of those about California are in English, and occasionally an English-speaking character will appear in a Spanish play, if the story makes this logical. An audience that does not know Spanish, however, seems to have no trouble in following the theme and plot of a completely Spanish play. Since Padua Hills is only a short distance from Los Angeles, thousands of tourists have visited the theater annually, and school children come in bus loads from as far as two hundred miles away.



The French Dressing. Expensive? No! Luxurious? Yes! When it is the genuine. But it is only the genuine when made with the genuine olive oil. The Pompeian Imported Virgin Olive Oil—this makes the success at your delighted table of family and friends.



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.. Turkey

(Continued from Page 3)

Gulf, Bagdad, and the link Bagdad-Nusseybin.

The attitude of the Turkish press, mostly expressing the opinion of governmental circles, at the end of 1939 indicated growing attachment to the Allied cause. A steadily increasing number of newspapers openly condemned Germany and Italy as aggressor nations, especially since the invasion of Greece, bound by friendship ties to Turkey. The Axis propaganda machine run by the German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, and his clique in the consulates and German industrial firms, was in open discredit. Nazi attempts in February, 1943, to open a rift in Turko-Russian relations in spreading rumors about an eventual Russian occupation of the Straits were strongly refuted. The press was not slow to assert that Germany had already lost the war and to discuss the subject of the reconstruction of Greece.

Speeches and actions of the leading statesmen clearly manifest the change in the trend of Turkish diplomacy. In several speeches Ismet Inonu expressed his intention of keeping Turkey out of the war, as long as the interests of the nation were not at stake, but to fight, if necessary. The Adana Conference of February, 1943, between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Ismet Inonu; the frequent discussions of high-ranking officers; the recent visit of the Commander in Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet, Sir Andrew Cunningham, indicate the closest co-operation of Turkey and the Allies if Turkey should become involved in the war. The veil, covering the decisions of the Adana Conference, has not been lifted, but there can be no doubt that the present Turkish benevolent nonbelligerency is not a definite one. The Turks may be "ice-cold egotists," as a Swedish newspaper recently analyzed their attitude, but their egotism might soon induce them to glide from nonbelligerency into a state of belligerency.

The expected Allied attack against the Axis and the Balkans may touch vital Turkish interests and affect Turkey's desire to occupy a place at the peace table. The Turkish nation in general is anti-Axis-minded; Turkish diplomacy is striving for a complete restoration of Greece and unity of all liberated Balkan States under a unified leadership. The Turks have never abandoned the hope of getting back the Dodecanese Islands, ceded to the Italians in May, 1914, by an unjust decision of the Ambassadors' conference. In Italian hands they constitute a permanent threat to the Anatolian mainland and the passage of ships through the Aegean Sea.

In the present war of nerves the Turks, frightening the Axis by hints to stay on the Allied side, have already played an important part in supporting the Allied cause. Turkish people have furthermore endured great sacrifices for strengthening the Army by enormous taxes and capital levies and temporary total mobilization for labor and the Army. All that is evidence that the time will come for Turkey's participation in defeating the Axis. Such a step would pave the way for the Allies, striking at Axis defense in Greece and Macedonia and coupling that assault with an invasion of the Adriatic coast.

After the collapse of Germany's domination and infiltration attempts in Iran and Iraq, the favorable position of the Nazis in the Near East, after the Munich agreement in September, 1938, has been completely reversed. Thus, the old German dream, Berlin-Bagdad, may be transformed into the dreadful nightmare, Bagdad-Berlin.



© Keystone
AFTER A DAY'S WORK ON A MODEL FARM
On Kemal Ataturk's Model Farm in Istanbul, 30 Selected Scholarship Students Are Trained in the Art of Farming

.. After Defeat of Naziism

(Continued from Page 2)

politically innocent and not yet responsible even if, as Hitler Jugend, they are infected through-out.

The distribution of food should be so organized that those Germans known as absolutely reliable, and who exposed their national reputation and their lives by their struggle against Hitlerism, Pan-Germanism, militarism, should be entrusted with the final distribution. Such a proceeding would best interpret the true meaning of their fight against evil in Germany—and would also best interpret the meaning of American help.

The greatest effort is desirable for saving European youth from the malediction of unemployment. It will be a blessing for them to be occupied in any kind of great enterprise for reparation and reconstruction instead of being prepared for more destruction. But the organizing of this kind of work cannot provide all necessary employment. The general situation in the labor market is dependent on the re-establishment of the world economy, and this will depend on a quieted international horizon. Therefore, the whole reconstruction work has its guarantee in the success of the proposed measure for assuring a really efficient control of the German "peace saboteur."

There was a minority of Germans who resisted not only Hitler but also the foregoing nationalist evolution which prepared the coming of Hitler—they deserve to be called up to co-operate with the victorious as bridge builders and trustees. This co-operation will be particularly necessary in the field of educational reconstruction.

Re-education of the German people means not only disinfection of a whole generation from an all-penetrating political and moral poison, re-establishment of the moral and religious patrimony of the nation, but also the creation (or, better, the re-creation) of an ideology giving expression to the true millenary German tradition.

Germany established this tradition when she was the center of European federation and of the universalist ideas basing that community.

This tradition is alone compatible with Germany's position in the world economy, while nationalism is in contradiction to all moral conditions of that position. Whoever will understand the whole importance of such ideology must know that the German people have always been led by great ideologies dominating education and social life. Bismarck did not impose his work on the German people. He only gave political expression to the ideas which possessed the dynamic part of the German people.

Before the age of Bismarck, the ideal of the humanistic era penetrated German education during more than the first half of the nineteenth century. It clashed during almost two decades with the Prussian war spirit and its exalting of the isolated national power state. Then nationalism brought out its biological logic, ending in the return to barbarism. As the Austrian poet, Grillparzer, foretold it 80 years ago: "From humanism through nationalism to bestialism."

We need to know how great, systematic, expert and highly organized must be the effort to re-establish truth, to refute the lies, to define and prescribe a new political goal for Germany's life in Europe and her relation and obligation to the rest of the world. But if this task has been fulfilled, and a new staff of educators and instructors has been created, then can be let to the rich spiritual forces of the German people themselves the outlining of a new program for German education.

In conclusion, however, it must be repeated that nothing would be more dangerous for an effective dealing with the German people than to start from the illusion of so many well-meaning outsiders that Hitler and Germany can be easily separated.

..Steppingstones to a Career

(Continued from Page 6)

announce, "have been trained for the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation alone, preparing as engineering aids and for work in aircraft structural layout and production planning. Bell Telephone Laboratories and Western Electric have enrolled other women for training as electrical laboratory assistants."

Trained in ESMWT at Columbia, Margurite Mead Lively has gone to work for Grumman. She writes: "My first month in a war industry has passed quickly and pleasantly. Last spring there were very few women employees, but now they probably equal the men in number. They are all ages and from all walks of life. I have talked with ex-schoolteachers, former housewives—including a mother of four children—artists, and office workers, who have become aircraft workers. Grumman is losing men rapidly to the armed forces and needs women to replace them. Since the production quota keeps growing, there must constantly be personnel replacements."

"Some of the recent college graduates who are holding their first jobs seem to have more trouble getting used to things than those of us who have been earning our living for a few years. I can testify, for instance, that the long hours are not overtaxing."

"There is music over the public address system in the morning and at lunch hour, and the rest period each afternoon to break a stretch for those who eat lunch early. The food is excellent and cheap. Every precaution is taken to protect us against injury and to provide immediate help."

"I am eager to do my job here as well as possible, and I know that the concerted efforts of all will bring victory. Meanwhile, I shall have had one of the most interesting and stimulating experiences possible. That is an extra dividend almost too much to ask in times like these."

You have to train for a job like Margurite's! To begin, ask your State University about ESMWT courses. If you can't get the required information, write to the U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. The college placement bureau and the U. S. Employment Service will put you in touch with job opportunities when you are ready. The U. S. Civil Service Commission also will help if you want a Government job.

Unquestionably, this war is

going to revolutionize ideas about what women can do in industry. Certainly, more women will occupy responsible industrial jobs as a result of this change in thinking. The determining factor in this revolution will be the energy and determination with which women go after the top jobs.

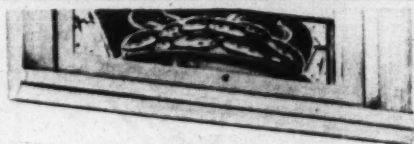
Today the job seeks the woman. That line forming on the right is not one of jobseekers, but a rank of jobs looking for qualified girls. Aircraft companies like Lockheed, Douglas, and Grumman are crying for girls to take war training courses. These companies often pay women while they are still attending classes. General Electric wants chemists, assistant engineers, computers, and drafts-women. Philco, R. C. A., Sylvana, and International Harvester want trained women to work in engineering. Opportunity knocks, from Maine to California. Jobs and training courses are waiting.

abused hair

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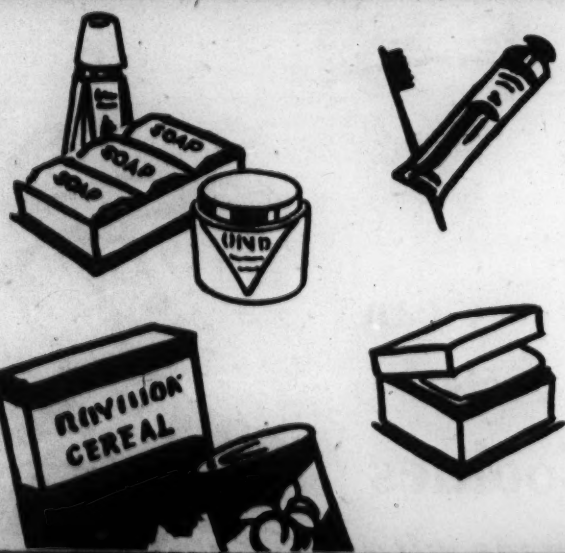


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Over the Editor's Desk

THERE IS A TOUCH of neighborliness, sweet humility, sunshine (let it rain if it is so disposed, real sunshine is in the heart!) about Old Home Week. You sense it. It never escapes you if you join one of the delightful little gatherings in the hills of New England at this time of year. It is a precious thing, more precious now perhaps than ever before, and you are glad it has survived the onslaught of war.

It was my pleasure for several years to attend a school reunion in New Hampshire during Old Home Week. When the weather was fine the gathering was held outdoors. When the clouds dropped so low it seemed as if you could stand on a table and touch them with a stick, the reunion was held in the little schoolhouse. There, we were full of reminiscences. Everyone struck a personal note. Sometimes it took on a candid complexion, as, for instance, when a veteran who had roamed the world took the opportunity to say he bore no grudge against anyone and hoped anyone who thought the contrary would be listening to him now. More often it had to do with the experiences of a teacher when bustles were the vogue. Once in a while a speaker might incline toward the sentimental, perhaps blush in recalling the simple annals of an earlier day, but more often he or she gave expression to a deep, enriching sentiment—and there's a wide difference between the two. On bright days we gathered around in front of the schoolhouse and sang "The Old Oaken Bucket":

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view!
The orchard, the meadow, the deep, tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew;

Or we made our way the best we could through "Love's Old Sweet Song," "Sweet and Low," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Juanita." Later, in the village church, we chuckled over the mellow humor of "The Peabody Pew."

No one will deny that the distractions for the present generation have multiplied. The radio and the movie have made inroads on old customs. But Old Home Week continues to hold its own. ETHEL EATON has something to say on this score elsewhere in this issue.

Meanwhile life in the country goes on brisker than ever. All kinds of help are being enlisted. "Do's and Don'ts" are being addressed to city boys and girls on the farm. On these "Do's and Don'ts," JOHN GOULD, farmer, writer, humorist, turns the light of practical experience. With the farmer's general attitude toward theory, he says: "The country is a good place to learn by doing, with the accent on doing."

Abroad, big events are rapidly taking shape. Mussolini's "Mare Nostrum," like his empire, has passed into Allied hands. Step by step, complete mastery of the Mediterranean is being achieved. The logical question, then, is: How will this affect Turkey, which holds the key to the Near East? Some light on the subject is given by DR. KURD ALBU, who is an expert on the affairs of that country and who has served as a legal adviser of the Turkish Government.

What is to be done with Germany after the war? The question is one upon which the views of

the public appear to be widely divergent. No doubt the victorious Allies will have something to say on the subject, for the bloodshed and degradation which the militarism of the Axis has brought to the world will not be soon forgotten. But there are informed opinions which can be helpful in shaping the future. Dr. F. W. FOERSTER, a German exile, speaks on the question with a wide knowledge and deep understanding of the problems involved.

W. W. C.

Letters

More About Featherbed Rules

The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section:

There are two points in connection with the article by Mr. George P. McNear on "Feather-



"Sergeant, There Will Be 784 Extra for Dinner!"

bedding on the Railroads," published in the Monitor Magazine Section on May 29, which I am afraid will give your readers inaccurate impressions about railroad conditions.

The use of the photograph of an assembly yard for coal trains, with a caption to the effect that "shortage is due to transportation," is one of these points. So far as coal movement is concerned, the railroads brought into New England in the year 1941 a total of 7,503,000 tons of bituminous coal, the balance of the supply coming in by collier from Hampton Roads. In 1942, the railroads brought in 14,974,000 tons, via either the all-rail routes or over the New Jersey piers—almost exactly twice the 1941 movement. Assuredly there is no failure of rail transportation in a performance such as this.

The suggestion in the article that New England's fuel and gasoline difficulties are largely due to insufficient movement by the railroads is particularly unfortunate. I call your attention to a study of oil transportation made by the magazine, World Petroleum, which says that the

tank car movement of oil "saved the day for the East."

The suggestion that the schedule for oil trains from Texas to Boston is unreasonably and unnecessarily slow overlooks the need of close inspection as a safety measure and the fact that on most roads oil trains are held down to a maximum speed of 40 miles an hour. Under all the circumstances, the average speed maintained over the entire distance from Texas to New England is good. Indeed, this oil handling is one of the outstand-



They've Seen Him Somewhere...?

ing features in an over-all railroad performance which has been almost universally praised by shippers and Government officials know the story.

Without entering in any way into the controversy over the so-called featherbed rules, I might add that these rules, as commonly understood in the railroad world, have to do chiefly with payments to employees, and do not deal with the speed or continuity of train movements.

ROBERT S. HENRY,
Assistant to the President, Association of American Railroads.

Washington, D. C.

Peace for the Jews

The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section:

Concerning the article, "Will There Be Peace for the Jews?" by E. S. Pisko, published in the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor of

April 10, 1943, as one formerly connected with an advertising and sales organization in Vienna, I have been acquainted with your paper for years, and as an immigrant here I am glad that I now have opportunity to see and read the Monitor occasionally.

The above-mentioned article is, the best I have read on the subject; it hits the nail on the head. The Monitor, in particular, with its wide circulation, and in general the Christian press and clergy as a whole, can contribute much, even though not everything, in fighting the discrimination [against the Jews].

God is with the Allies on the side of justice, and no thinking person doubts the victory of the Allied arms. In my humble opinion, our brother of Jewish faith should after the war be free to decide:

1. Whether he wishes to go to Palestine;
2. Whether he will remain in the country where as an emigrant he has found a temporary home and meanwhile accustomed himself to its ways and customs, or
3. Whether he wishes finally to return to his own home.

For choice 2, it is, of course, necessary to have the consent of the government in question, but this can be granted without difficulty, since in an overwhelming majority they are an industrious, capable people. And for choice 3 there must be the guarantee of equal rights, reparation of damages suffered, and the possibility of one's making a living. Since the provisions set forth in point 3 are not possible of attainment directly after the conclusion of peace, these people should be permitted to remain in their country of refuge until the restoration of normal conditions.

On this theme I could, of course, say a great deal more, but I do not wish to take more of your time than necessary; and I close with the request that you continue to use the columns of your publications to fight discrimination against people of Jewish faith and to advocate their equality of rights as free citizens of their homelands. The thanks of all good people are surely yours.

EMIL HIRSCH,
Formerly Advertising and Sales Representative of the Manchester Guardian in Vienna, Austria.

Gobowen, Shropshire, England.

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Scene from stage production "My Sons from Far," produced last spring on The Principia College campus at Elmhurst, Ill. The central idea was to depict the national spirit of each of our Allies. . . . Dramatics play an important part in the college program in war as well as in peace time. . . . College Intersession is from August 10 to September 16. Fall quarter begins September 23.

Write for New College Catalog

The PRINCIPIA

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What to do with your old fur coat:



FUR IS PRECIOUS. If you no longer want your coat, do as glamorous Rita Hayworth does. Give it to a friend, a relative or some worthy charity. But don't let it idle its life away when it can keep someone else warm, beautiful, happy.



FUR IS PRECIOUS. Chances are that old fur coat of yours has a lot of wear left in it yet. Follow Rita Hayworth's example. Have it repaired or remodeled where you buy your furs so that you recapture your original pride of ownership.



FUR IS PRECIOUS. Your local furrier, department store or specialty shop will be glad to accept your old coat for THE FUR VEST PROJECT. It will make warm vest linings which are being given free to our seamen in Northern waters.

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HAVE A ONE-COAT WARDROBE. And what better fur is there than the Hollander Featherlite Brand Persian Lamb that Rita chose for herself? A shift in accessories—it carries you around the clock. Price depends on quality of skins you choose. But the Hollander name assures you of lustrous, lasting loveliness.



CONVERT TO COAL-black Hudson Seal-dyed Muskrat by choosing the fur that Rita shows here. You'll be warm when the thermometer feels zero. Hollander's craftsmanship makes it a "duration" investment.



BE VERY PRACTICAL. Buy a budget-minded fur, but get one whose beauty belies its small price. A good example is the Hollander Blended Muskrat that Rita models for you. Blended like Mink, it has Muskrat warmth and wear. The famous Hollander mark means the blend will keep its beauty longer.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HOLLYWOOD'S PAUL HESSE

Rita Hayworth, star of Columbia Pictures' new Technicolor Production, "Cover Girl," says: "When I buy furs, I look for the Hollander mark because I know it means Beauty that lasts."—Your favorite furrier, department store or specialty shop will be glad to show you the Hollander mark on tag or back of pelt. Many stores offer the additional service of Hollanderizing . . . fur cleansing and rejuvenation by Hollander.